

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-JUN-1997 17:17:32.00

SUBJECT: unofficial Q&A

TO: Joshua Silverman (CN=Joshua Silverman/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett (CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Elena Kagan (CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Q. Why is the Federal government getting involved? Shouldn't that be left to the states?

A. The federal government has the experience and expertise to evaluate emerging technologies -- particularly biomedical technologies -- and ensure that the public is not put at risk. This is why, for example, the Federal government has responsibility for ensuring the safety and development of pharmaceuticals and medical devices.

Q. But does the Constitution give the Federal government authority to ban cloning?

A. Under the Commerce Clause of the Constitution it is clear we have authority to act. Cloning facilities, like reproductive health facilities and biomedical research centers, would likely affect interstate commerce in a number of ways -- for example, by acquiring equipment and medical products from other states; by serving clients from other states; by advertising accross state lines, and by sharing information and research findings in a national arena.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Tracey E. Thornton (CN=Tracey E. Thornton/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-JUN-1997 17:51:43.00

SUBJECT: Re: Cloning

TO: Ann M. Cattalini (CN=Ann M. Cattalini/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Rachel/Elizabeth: Do we have anyone signed up to do this?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-JUN-1997 08:54:50.00

SUBJECT: cloning hearing on thursday

TO: Tracey E. Thornton (CN=Tracey E. Thornton/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

NBAC members Harold Shapiro (chair), Tom Murray and Carol Greider have agreed to appear before the Tech Subcommittee (Morella) on Thursday. 1-3, Room 2318 RHOB

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-JUN-1997 09:04:56.00

SUBJECT: FOR CLONING EVENT -- Final Legislation and Transmittal Letter

TO: G. Timothy Saunders (CN=G. Timothy Saunders/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Phillip Caplan (CN=Phillip Caplan/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Here are transmittal letter and the legislation.

----- Forwarded by Elizabeth Drye/OPD/EOP on 06/09/97
09:02 AM -----

Elizabeth Drye
06/09/97 08:55:22 AM
Record Type: Record

To: Phillip Caplan/WHO/EOP
cc: Todd Stern/WHO/EOP
Subject: FOR CLONING EVENT -- Final Legislation and Transmittal Letter

Please get to Jon Murchinson and Josh Silverman in Press when you're done.
Thanks.

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D0]MAIL41533395O.116 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 2 =====

A BILL

To prohibit any attempt to create a human being using somatic cell nuclear transfer, to provide for further review of the ethical and scientific issues associated with the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer in human beings, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997".

SECTION 2. FINDINGS.

(a) It has been reported that an adult sheep has been cloned using a technique called somatic cell nuclear transfer, a form of cloning.

(b) The National Bioethics Advisory Commission (NBAC) has reviewed the scientific and ethical implications of this technology's potential use to clone human beings.

(1) NBAC has found that:

(a) Somatic cell nuclear transfer technology may have many applications for biotechnology, livestock

production, and new medical approaches including the production of pharmaceutical proteins and prospects for regeneration and repair of human tissues.

(b) However, the possibility of using somatic cell nuclear transfer for the purposes of creating a child entails significant scientific uncertainty and medical risk. Potential risks, known and unknown, could result in harm to a child.

(2) The NBAC concluded unanimously that at this time it is morally unacceptable for anyone in the public or private sector, whether in a research or clinical setting, to attempt to create a child using somatic cell nuclear transfer cloning. The Commission's consensus is based on current scientific information indicating that this technique is not safe to use in humans at this point.

(3) Moreover, in addition to issues of safety, the Commission identified many additional serious ethical concerns which they agreed require a great deal more widespread and careful public deliberation before this technology may be used.

(4) NBAC recommended a continuation of the current moratorium on the use of Federal funds to support any attempt to create a child by somatic cell nuclear transfer, and an immediate request to all firms, clinicians,

investigators, and professional societies to comply voluntarily with the intent of the Federal moratorium.

(5) NBAC further recommended that Federal legislation be enacted to prohibit anyone from attempting, whether in a research or clinical setting, to create a child through somatic cell nuclear transfer cloning.

(6) NBAC also recommended that the United States³ cooperate with other countries to enforce mutually supported restrictions on this activity.

(7) NBAC specified that the legislation should include a sunset provision and that, prior to the sunset date, an oversight body should review and report on the status of somatic cell nuclear transfer technology and the ethical and social issues associated with its use and recommend whether the prohibition should be continued.

(8) The Commission concluded that any regulatory or legislative actions undertaken to effect the foregoing prohibition should be carefully written so as not to interfere with other important areas of research, such as the cloning of human DNA sequences and cells, which raise neither the scientific nor the ethical issues that arise from the possible creation of children through somatic cell nuclear transfer techniques.

(9) The Commission also found that cloning animals

by somatic cell nuclear transfer does not raise the same issues implicated in attempting to use the technique to create a child, and its continuation should only be subject to existing regulations regarding the humane use of animals.

(c) Biomedical research facilities, including those conducting cloning, and reproductive services facilities affect interstate commerce.

SECTION 3. PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

(a) To prohibit any attempt to create a human being using somatic cell nuclear transfer cloning; and

(b) To provide for further review of the ethical and scientific issues associated with the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer in humans.

SECTION 4. DEFINITIONS.

(a) "Cloning" means the production of a precise genetic copy of a molecule (including DNA), cell, tissue, plant, animal, or human.

(b) "Somatic cell" means any cell of the body other than germ cells (eggs or sperm).

(c) "Somatic cell nuclear transfer" means the transfer of a cell nucleus from a somatic cell into an egg from which the nucleus has been removed.

SECTION 5. PROHIBITION.—It shall be unlawful for any person

or other legal entity, public or private, to perform or use somatic cell nuclear transfer with the intent of introducing the product of that transfer into a woman's womb or in any other way creating a human being.

SECTION 6. PROTECTED BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH.—Nothing in this Act shall restrict other areas of biomedical and agricultural research, including important and promising work that involves:

(1) the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer or other cloning technologies to clone molecules, DNA, cells, and tissues; or

(2) the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer techniques to create animals.

SECTION 7. PENALTIES.—

(a) Any person who intentionally violates Section 5 shall be fined the greater of \$250,000 or two times the gross gain or loss from the offense.

(b) If a person is violating or about to violate Section 5, the Attorney General may commence a civil action in Federal district court to enjoin such violation.

(c) Any property, real or personal, derived from or used to commit a violation or attempted violation of Section 5, or any property traceable to such property, is subject to forfeiture to the United States in accordance with the procedure set forth in Chapter 46 of Title 18 of the United States Code.

(d) The Attorney General of the United States shall have exclusive enforcement authority under this Act.

SECTION 8. EFFECTIVE DATE.-This Act shall apply to somatic cell nuclear transfers performed within five years after the date of its enactment.

SECTION 9. NATIONAL BIOETHICS ADVISORY COMMISSION REPORT.-No later than four and one-half years after the enactment of this Act, the National Bioethics Advisory Commission shall report to the President on (1) the state of the science of somatic cell nuclear transfer; (2) the ethical and social issues associated with the potential use of this technology in humans; and (3) the advisability of continuing the prohibition established by this Act. The Commission is authorized to continue for five years from the date of enactment for this purpose and for other purposes as established in Executive Order 12975 and subsequent amendments to this order.

SECTION 10. RIGHT OF ACTION.-Nothing in this Act shall be construed to give any individual or person a private right of action.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am pleased to transmit today for immediate consideration and prompt enactment the "Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997." This legislative proposal would prohibit any attempt to create a human being using somatic cell nuclear transfer technology, the method that was used to create Dolly the sheep. This proposal will also provide for further review of the ethical and scientific issues associated with the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer in human beings.

Following the February report that a sheep had been successfully cloned using a new technique, I requested my National Bioethics Advisory Commission to examine the ethical and legal implications of applying the same cloning technology to human beings. The Commission concluded that at this time "it is morally unacceptable for anyone in the public or private sector, whether in a research or clinical setting, to attempt to create a child using somatic cell nuclear transfer cloning" and recommended that Federal legislation be enacted to prohibit such activities. I agree with the Commission's conclusion and am transmitting this legislative proposal to implement its recommendation.

Various forms of cloning technology have been used for decades resulting in important biomedical and agricultural advances. Genes, cells, tissues, and even whole plants and animals have been cloned to develop new therapies for treating such disorders as cancer, diabetes, and cystic fibrosis. Cloning technology also holds promise for producing replacement skin, cartilage, or bone tissue for burn or accident victims, and nerve tissue to treat spinal cord injury. Therefore, nothing in the "Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997" restricts activities in other areas of biomedical and agricultural research that involve: (1) the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer or other cloning technologies to clone molecules, DNA, cells, and tissues; or (2) the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer techniques to create animals.

The Commission recommended that such legislation provide for further review of the state of somatic cell nuclear transfer technology and the ethical and social issues attendant to its potential use to create human beings. My legislative proposal would implement this recommendation and assign responsibility for the review, to be completed in the fifth year after passage of the legislation, to the National Bioethics Advisory Commission.

I urge the Congress to give this legislation prompt and favorable consideration.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE

June 9, 1997

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth R. Newman (CN=Elizabeth R. Newman/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-JUN-1997 11:37:29.00

SUBJECT: Cabinet Memo 6-9-97

TO: Darby E. Stott (CN=Darby E. Stott/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elisabeth S. Steele (CN=Elisabeth S. Steele/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ronda H. Jackson (CN=Ronda H. Jackson/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christa Robinson (CN=Christa Robinson/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: VOLES_L (VOLES_L @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (VPO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: SILVERMAN_J (SILVERMAN_J @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: SCHWARTZ_L (SCHWARTZ_L @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: MCHUGH_L (MCHUGH_L @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: MASON_J (MASON_J @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: HIGGINS_K (HIGGINS_K @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: GOLDBERG_JS (GOLDBERG_JS @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: ENRIGHT_J (ENRIGHT_J @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: COHEN_SA (COHEN_SA @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: CAPLAN_P (CAPLAN_P @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: BALDERSTON_K (BALDERSTON_K @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thurgood Marshall Jr. (CN=Thurgood Marshall Jr./O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jonathan Murchinson (CN=Jonathan Murchinson/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sylvia M. Mathews (CN=Sylvia M. Mathews/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stuart M. Schear (CN=Stuart M. Schear/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: TOIV_B (TOIV_B @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: SILVERMAN_S (SILVERMAN_S @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: MELLODY_A (MELLODY_A @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: MCCURRY_M (MCCURRY_M @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: KING_A (KING_A @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: GREEN_J (GREEN_J @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: GLYNN_M (GLYNN_M @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: EMANUEL_R (EMANUEL_R @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: CATTALINI_A (CATTALINI_A @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: BEAUBAIRE_D (BEAUBAIRE_D @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: BAER_D (BAER_D @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
To: Michael McCurry

From: Elizabeth Newman

Date: June 9, 1997

AGRICULTURE

Today - Interview with MSNBC

ONDCP

Today - No Public Events

Tomorrow - Interview with NBC on drug interdiction

ENERGY

Today - the Secretary is in Philadelphia giving a speech to Edison Electric Institute

EPA

Today and Tomorrow - No Public Events

HHS

Today - the Secretary attends the Cloning event with the President

Tomorrow - No Public Events

INTERIOR

Today - No Public Events

Tomorrow - No Public Events

JUSTICE

Today - the AG has a photo session with George Magazine; Several decisions from the Supreme Court will be handed down; Press Conference in Atlanta re: Olympic bombing

Tomorrow - VP, AG, Secretary Rubin - Arson Task Force

LABOR

Today - the Secretary was on the Today show discussing new unemployment numbers and summer jobs

Tomorrow - the Secretary will be on the Hill testifying on departmental goals

OMB

Today - No Public Events

VETERANS

Today - the Secretary is in Juneau, Alaska attending National Congress of American Indians

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-JUN-1997 08:46:08.00

SUBJECT: Fact sheet, Q&A, Cloning Letter, and Transmittal Letter

TO: Janet Murguia (CN=Janet Murguia/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Susan A. Brophy (CN=Susan A. Brophy/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ann M. Cattalini (CN=Ann M. Cattalini/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lucia A. Wyman (CN=Lucia A. Wyman/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Tracey E. Thornton (CN=Tracey E. Thornton/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Daniel C. Tate (CN=Daniel C. Tate/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
FOR LEGISLATION POTUS WILL ANNOUNCE TODAY.

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:
Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D77]MAIL46612395Y.116 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 4 =====

"CLONING PROHIBITION ACT OF 1997"

FACT SHEET

The President today transmitted to the Congress the "Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997." This legislative proposal would implement the key recommendation of the National Bioethics Advisory Commission for legislation to prohibit any attempt to create a human being using somatic cell nuclear transfer technology.

The National Bioethics Advisory Commission (NBAC) Report

President Clinton today accepted the NBAC's report on the possible cloning of human beings. In February, following reports of the successful cloning of a sheep, the President asked the NBAC to review the profound ethical issues raised by the possible cloning of human beings. Today,

Dr. Harold Shapiro, Chair of the Commission and President of Princeton University, formally presented the report to the President.

The Commission found unanimously that it is morally unacceptable for anyone to attempt to create a child with the technology used to create Dolly the sheep. The NBAC reported that attempting to create a child using so-called somatic cell nuclear transfer cloning would pose great risks to the child and raise other ethical issues needing further discussion. The NBAC called for a moratorium on the use of the technique in humans.

The Commission also found that the new technology may have many agricultural and medical benefits, including the development of medicines, therapies for diseases such as cancer, cystic fibrosis, and diabetes, and prospects for repair and regeneration of human tissues. The NBAC concluded that the cloning of DNA, cells, tissues, and non-human animals --using somatic cell nuclear transfer and other cloning techniques --is not ethically problematic when conducted in compliance with existing regulations and guidelines.

Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997

Acting on the Commission's key recommendation, President Clinton announced legislation banning the use of the new technology to clone human beings. Consistent with the NBAC's recommendation, the President's legislative proposal prohibits for five years the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer to create a human being and directs the NBAC to report to the President in four and a half years on whether to continue the ban. The proposal is carefully worded to ensure that it will not interfere with beneficial biomedical and agricultural activities.

Further Actions By The President

As recommended by the NBAC, President Clinton today also:

- **Reaffirmed that no Federal funds will be used to clone human beings.** The President stated that the prohibition he put in place in March will remain in effect while his proposed legislation is pending.
- **Urged privately funded scientists and clinicians to adhere to the voluntary moratorium he called for in March.** The President asked these professionals to work through their societies and associations to ensure that all adhere to the current voluntary ban while his proposed legislation is pending.
- **Pledged to work with other countries to enforce the prohibition.** Several other countries, including Great Britain, Denmark, Germany, Australia, and Spain, have banned human cloning.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am pleased to transmit today for immediate consideration and prompt enactment the "Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997." This legislative proposal would prohibit any attempt to create a human being using somatic cell nuclear transfer technology, the method that was used to create Dolly the sheep. This proposal will also provide for further review of the ethical and scientific issues associated with the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer in human beings.

Following the February report that a sheep had been successfully cloned using a new technique, I requested my National Bioethics Advisory Commission to examine the ethical and legal implications of applying the same cloning technology to human beings. The Commission concluded that at this time "it is morally unacceptable for anyone in the public or private sector, whether in a research or clinical setting, to attempt to create a child using somatic cell nuclear transfer cloning" and recommended that Federal legislation be enacted to prohibit such activities. I agree with the Commission's conclusion and am transmitting this legislative proposal to implement its recommendation.

Various forms of cloning technology have been used for decades resulting in important biomedical and agricultural advances. Genes, cells, tissues, and even whole plants and animals have been cloned to develop new therapies for treating such disorders as cancer, diabetes, and cystic fibrosis. Cloning technology also holds promise for producing replacement skin, cartilage, or bone tissue for burn or accident victims, and nerve tissue to treat spinal cord injury. Therefore, nothing in the "Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997" restricts activities in other areas of biomedical and agricultural research that involve: (1) the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer or other cloning technologies to clone molecules, DNA, cells, and tissues; or (2) the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer techniques to create animals.

The Commission recommended that such legislation provide for further review of the state of somatic cell nuclear transfer technology and the ethical and social issues attendant to its potential use to create human beings. My legislative proposal would implement this recommendation and assign responsibility for the review, to be completed in the fifth year after passage of the legislation, to the National Bioethics Advisory Commission.

I urge the Congress to give this legislation prompt and favorable consideration.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE

June 9, 1997

A BILL

To prohibit any attempt to create a human being using somatic cell nuclear transfer, to provide for further review of the ethical and scientific issues associated with the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer in human beings, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997".

SECTION 2. FINDINGS.

(a) It has been reported that an adult sheep has been cloned using a technique called somatic cell nuclear transfer, a form of cloning.

(b) The National Bioethics Advisory Commission (NBAC) has reviewed the scientific and ethical implications of this technology's potential use to clone human beings.

(1) NBAC has found that:

(a) Somatic cell nuclear transfer technology may have many applications for biotechnology, livestock

production, and new medical approaches including the production of pharmaceutical proteins and prospects for regeneration and repair of human tissues.

(b) However, the possibility of using somatic cell nuclear transfer for the purposes of creating a child entails significant scientific uncertainty and medical risk. Potential risks, known and unknown, could result in harm to a child.

(2) The NBAC concluded unanimously that at this time it is morally unacceptable for anyone in the public or private sector, whether in a research or clinical setting, to attempt to create a child using somatic cell nuclear transfer cloning. The Commission's consensus is based on current scientific information indicating that this technique is not safe to use in humans at this point.

(3) Moreover, in addition to issues of safety, the Commission identified many additional serious ethical concerns which they agreed require a great deal more widespread and careful public deliberation before this technology may be used.

(4) NBAC recommended a continuation of the current moratorium on the use of Federal funds to support any attempt to create a child by somatic cell nuclear transfer, and an immediate request to all firms, clinicians,

investigators, and professional societies to comply voluntarily with the intent of the Federal moratorium.

(5) NBAC further recommended that Federal legislation be enacted to prohibit anyone from attempting, whether in a research or clinical setting, to create a child through somatic cell nuclear transfer cloning.

(6) NBAC also recommended that the United States cooperate with other countries to enforce mutually supported restrictions on this activity.

(7) NBAC specified that the legislation should include a sunset provision and that, prior to the sunset date, an oversight body should review and report on the status of somatic cell nuclear transfer technology and the ethical and social issues associated with its use and recommend whether the prohibition should be continued.

(8) The Commission concluded that any regulatory or legislative actions undertaken to effect the foregoing prohibition should be carefully written so as not to interfere with other important areas of research, such as the cloning of human DNA sequences and cells, which raise neither the scientific nor the ethical issues that arise from the possible creation of children through somatic cell nuclear transfer techniques.

(9) The Commission also found that cloning animals

by somatic cell nuclear transfer does not raise the same issues implicated in attempting to use the technique to create a child, and its continuation should only be subject to existing regulations regarding the humane use of animals.

(c) Biomedical research facilities, including those conducting cloning, and reproductive services facilities affect interstate commerce.

SECTION 3. PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

(a) To prohibit any attempt to create a human being using somatic cell nuclear transfer cloning; and

(b) To provide for further review of the ethical and scientific issues associated with the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer in humans.

SECTION 4. DEFINITIONS.

(a) "Cloning" means the production of a precise genetic copy of a molecule (including DNA), cell, tissue, plant, animal, or human.

(b) "Somatic cell" means any cell of the body other than germ cells (eggs or sperm).

(c) "Somatic cell nuclear transfer" means the transfer of a cell nucleus from a somatic cell into an egg from which the nucleus has been removed.

SECTION 5. PROHIBITION.—It shall be unlawful for any person

or other legal entity, public or private, to perform or use somatic cell nuclear transfer with the intent of introducing the product of that transfer into a woman's womb or in any other way creating a human being.

SECTION 6. PROTECTED BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH.—Nothing in this Act shall restrict other areas of biomedical and agricultural research, including important and promising work that involves:

(1) the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer or other cloning technologies to clone molecules, DNA, cells, and tissues; or

(2) the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer techniques to create animals.

SECTION 7. PENALTIES.—

(a) Any person who intentionally violates Section 5 shall be fined the greater of \$250,000 or two times the gross gain or loss from the offense.

(b) If a person is violating or about to violate Section 5, the Attorney General may commence a civil action in Federal district court to enjoin such violation.

(c) Any property, real or personal, derived from or used to commit a violation or attempted violation of Section 5, or any property traceable to such property, is subject to forfeiture to the United States in accordance with the procedure set forth in Chapter 46 of Title 18 of the United States Code.

(d) The Attorney General of the United States shall have exclusive enforcement authority under this Act.

SECTION 8. EFFECTIVE DATE.-This Act shall apply to somatic cell nuclear transfers performed within five years after the date of its enactment.

SECTION 9. NATIONAL BIOETHICS ADVISORY COMMISSION REPORT.-No later than four and one-half years after the enactment of this Act, the National Bioethics Advisory Commission shall report to the President on (1) the state of the science of somatic cell nuclear transfer; (2) the ethical and social issues associated with the potential use of this technology in humans; and (3) the advisability of continuing the prohibition established by this Act. The Commission is authorized to continue for five years from the date of enactment for this purpose and for other purposes as established in Executive Order 12975 and subsequent amendments to this order.

SECTION 10. RIGHT OF ACTION.-Nothing in this Act shall be construed to give any individual or person a private right of action.

Qs and As on Cloning
June 9, 1997

Q. What did the Commission recommend?

A. The Commission recommends legislation to prohibit anyone in either the public or private sector from attempting to create a child using the cloning technology that made possible the creation of "Dolly" -- so-called "somatic cell nuclear transfer" technology. The Commission also supports a continuation of the current moratorium on federal funding of creating a child by cloning while the legislation is pending. NBAC is also asking the private sector to comply with the voluntary moratorium President Clinton called for in March, pending the legislative prohibition. Finally, NBAC also called for continuing public dialogue on these issues to further understand the ethical and social implications of this technology.

Q. What exactly does the President's legislation ban?

A. The President's legislation prohibits the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer to create a human being (specifically, "with the intent of introducing the product of that transfer into a woman's womb or in any other way creating a human being").

Q. How will the prohibition be enforced?

A. The legislation gives the Attorney General authority to seek injunctive relief, impose civil fines up to \$250,000 or twice the profit from a violation of the Act (whichever is greater), and seize any and all property used in violating the Act (including entire laboratories).

Q. Why doesn't it make cloning a criminal act and impose jail time?

A. We think the penalties in the bill provide an effective deterrent. In particular, they make it clear no one will profit from this activity. It is appropriate to be cautious about criminalizing any activity, and at this point we don't have any indication that we need the threat of criminal sanctions to deter this activity.

Q. But what if Congress wants to impose criminal sanctions?

A. We have seriously considered this option and would be willing to look at it again.

Q. Why is there need for a “sunset” provision?

NBAC recommends -- and the President supports -- a sunset provision, combined with review by an advisory body prior to the sunset date. There are several reasons to take this approach. First, a sunset provision provides a strong incentive for Congress and the Administration to renew the national debate on cloning within several years, ensuring continued attention to the ethical questions; second, there is a possibility that we will get the precise legislative language wrong the first time around, given our limited understanding of the science, the difficulty of defining terms, and the vagaries of the legislative process; and third, there has been little time to fully consider the moral issues, and it is possible that convictions may evolve.

follow-up

Q. But if you think cloning is morally wrong now, won't it be morally wrong for all time?

Even if one thinks cloning is morally wrong, a sunset provision still makes sense. As I just noted, it will force a renewed national debate within several years and will keep the ethical issues squarely in view. A sunset provision will also make sure we revisit how we've defined the ban and ensure we have done it exactly right.

Q. Why ban the cloning of humans?

A. It is morally unacceptable for anyone in either the public or private sector to attempt this type of cloning. NBAC found it is simply unsafe; knowing that “Dolly” was the only successful case in 277 attempts, there is no doubt that there would be substantial risk to the potential child. And the possibility of replicating ourselves raises other ethical and religious concerns about the implications of this technology for our society. These issues need further discussion before the technology is used.

Q. Why not ban all cloning? What are the potential benefits of cloning

research?

- A. There are legitimate and beneficial applications of cloning cells, DNA, tissues, and animals: including the development of medicines, and therapies for diseases such as cancer, cystic fibrosis, and diabetes. Cloning also furthers our knowledge about developmental biology that may one day lead to such advances as regeneration of tissue in severe burns and spinal cord injuries.

Q. Why is any additional legislation necessary? Why not extend the President's moratorium?

- A. The President's moratorium covers only federally funded activities. In March, President Clinton called for a voluntary ban on privately funded activities. Legislation is necessary, however, to ensure that the privately funded research and clinical centers comply with the proposed prohibition on cloning of human beings using the somatic cell nuclear transfer technique.

Q. With the proposed legislation, are we interfering with people's reproductive freedom?

- A. No. We don't think people should have the "freedom" to do this activity. It's unsafe and ethically objectionable.

Q. How will the recommendations and legislation affect research?

- A. NBAC found that a ban on human cloning will not impede any important research at this time. Basic research in such areas as animal husbandry and drug development will continue. Similarly, basic research using somatic cell nuclear transfer technology to study, for instance, the potential for regenerating tissues and organs will continue. However, under current federal restrictions, human embryo research using federal funds will remain prohibited.

Q. Why would you (or the Commission) support a total ban on cloning people, but not on creating embryos using cloning technology for research?

- A. The issue of embryo research is an important but separate question. NBAC found that the technology that created Dolly doesn't raise new questions related to embryo research. By contrast, the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer technology to create a child raises a host of new and different ethical issues relating to safety, individuality, and family integrity. The President's legislation is directed at these concerns. Further, the President has prohibited

the use of federal research funds to create an embryo for research purposes -- whether through cloning or any other means.

Q. If human embryo research is bad, why not ban it in the private sector as well?

A. Whether to ban privately-funded embryo research is a question that needs careful deliberation, as such research may offer medical benefit, particularly with respect to treating infertility. We simply need further discussion about regulation of this activity in the private sector before pursuing legislation.

- Q. Does the Federal Government have any jurisdiction over privately funded research with human embryos?**
- A. If the research is part of an effort to develop a drug, biologic, or medical device, the research is subject to regulation by the Food and Drug Administration. Otherwise, it is unregulated.
- Q. What happens to human embryos created for research? If they are not implanted, isn't that tantamount to abortion, or even murder?**
- A. Creation of human embryos for research is a prohibited use of Federal funds. The extent of such research under private sponsorship is unknown; therefore, we have no reliable information on the fate of human embryos used in this way.
- Q. How will this affect childless couples who see cloning as their only chance to have genetically related offspring?**
- A. Prohibiting this technology will have little practical effect on such couples. Currently neither the science base nor safety considerations make it possible to produce a child by somatic cell nuclear transfer.
- Q. Is the United States acting unilaterally on this issue? Are we treating this issue any differently than other countries?**
- A. Some European countries have already established legal prohibitions on the cloning of humans. To the extent that there are common aspects to our respective policies, we will certainly cooperate with these nations regarding enforcement.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-JUN-1997 13:57:30.00

SUBJECT: Re: the president's legislation

TO: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

so they noticed. I think the "any other way" is potentially more problematic than "human being." I read it as referring to some alternative to a uterus, not an alternative to SCNT but I guess that wasn't at all clear.

Jeff Smith is bugging me about a bill sponsor and Lucia Wyman is bugging him. I think they want to have a meeting on it.

----- Forwarded by Rachel E. Levinson/OSTP/EOP on
06/10/97 01:54 PM -----

acapron @ law.usc.edu
06/10/97 01:21:05 PM

Please respond to nbac-members@lists.Princeton.EDU
Record Type: Record

To: nbac-members @ lists.Princeton.EDU
cc:
Subject: Re: the president's legislation

I noticed the same thing reading the bill on the way to Dulles yesterday after the ceremony; I was puzzled as to whether it was an intentional or drafting error (lawyers are sometimes prone to introduce "and any other way" to cover potential oversights: here, they just create an ambiguity.... unless they actually intended to throw a bone to the anti-embryo research forces, without having to get into the issue, which we declined to examine, of how cloning embryos would compare with other types of biomedical research that uses embryos).

I also thought that Carol, who was upset by the slip in the original title of my draft bill, would be really delighted to see this called the Cloning Prohibition Act!!

Alex

On Mon, 9 Jun 1997, r. alta charo wrote:

> i have glanced at the text of the bill that rachel forwarded to your
list. you may wish to note that there is a profound and significant
ambiguity in the drafting. i can only presume that it is deliberate.

>

>

> the bill prohibits the transfer into a uterus of a cloned embryo; but it
also prohibits "any other way" of using somatic cell nuclear transfer to
create a "human being".

>

>

> the phrase "human being" is subject to interpretation. if the bill
passes this way, i predict that anti-cloning and anti-abortion people will
join forces to sue in court at the earliest possible moment for an
injunction against cloning embryos, on the theory that embryos are "huamn
beings" (even if they are not legal "persons" as the phrase was used in
key abortion decisions). thus, rather than having the white house or
congress decide whether to prohibit cloning of embryos, it will be left to
the courts.

>

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-JUN-1997 16:14:52.00

SUBJECT: Bill

TO: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Rachel E. Levinson/OSTP/EOP on
06/10/97 04:14 PM -----

acapron @ Law.usc.edu

06/10/97 01:23:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Rachel E. Levinson

cc:

Subject: Bill

Rachel:

The bill that Elizabeth gave me yesterday is very problematic. You've doubtless seen the concern reflected in the commission's e-mail. Can you tell me whether this is an oversight or an intentional opening of the door to a ban on all creation of embryos through cloning?? I'd like to discuss this with you and Elizabeth. I had, but can't find, her phone # and don't have her e-mail. Appreciate it if you'd supply these, as I don't want to say anything in interviews or op-eds that misrepresents what is happening, but right now I'd have to say that the proposed bill gets the situation wrong.

Alex

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

RFC-822-headers:

Received: from conversion.pmdf.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879)
id <01IJWSDPLXUO001RI1@PMDF.EOP.GOV> for "Rachel E. Levinson"@oa.eop.gov; Tue,

10 Jun 1997 14:17:51 -0500 (EST)

Received: from gatekeeper.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879)
id <01IJWSDON40000224F@PMDF.EOP.GOV> for Rachel_E._Levinson@oa.eop.gov; Tue,
10 Jun 1997 14:17:50 -0500 (EST)

Received: from usc.edu by gatekeeper.eop.gov; (5.65v3.2/1.1.8.2/17Oct95-0424PM)

id AA26876; Tue, 10 Jun 1997 14:17:48 -0400
Received: from Law.USC.EDU (root@law.usc.edu [128.125.42.6])
by usc.edu (8.8.4/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP id LAA25724 for
<Rachel_E._Levinson@oa.eop.gov>; Tue, 10 Jun 1997 11:17:44 -0700 (PDT)
Received: from faculty.Law.USC.EDU by Law.USC.EDU (4.1/SMI-4.1)
id AA12292; Tue, 10 Jun 1997 11:29:07 -0700 (PDT)
Received: by faculty.Law.USC.EDU (4.1/SMI-4.1) id AA18833; Tue,
10 Jun 1997 11:23:49 -0700 (PDT)
===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

**Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System
[EMAIL] and Tape Restoration Project [Email]**

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies a responsive email, already made available within another collection.

Collection: Elena Kagan systematic processing project.

Bucket: OPD

Creation Date: 1997-06-12

Subject: Re: Cloning g-8 language

Creator: Elena Kagan

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-JUN-1997 15:42:57.00

SUBJECT: Cloning legislation

TO: Lucia A. Wyman (CN=Lucia A. Wyman/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Here was my first e-mail, sent to these three people at Tracy's advice. Susan and Janet never contacted me. Ann Catalini worked with us on the event, which was eventually moved to Monday, June 9, and knew we were doing legislation as well. Sorry we missed you. It really wasn't intentional! We were asking for help and could have used your help if we had been told to contact you.

That said, let's talk this afternoon. Should be a fun issue to work on together.

----- Forwarded by Elizabeth Drye/OPD/EOP on 06/12/97
11:24 AM -----

Elizabeth Drye

06/03/97 04:34:20 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Janet Murguia/WHO/EOP, Susan A. Brophy/WHO/EOP, Tracey E. Thornton/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: Cloning legislation

On Saturday, the National Bioethics Advisory Commission is likely to vote to recommend legislation banning the cloning of human beings (using the technology that created Dolly the sheep). The President is tentatively scheduled to meet with the Commission members Tuesday, June 10, and present legislation we are preparing now to implement NBAC's recommendation. Can you let me know whom I should work with in your office to decide which, if any, members of Congress we should reach out to in advance? Sen Glenn and Congresswoman Morella, among others, have expressed an interest in working with us on this issue. Can you send someone to an 11:00 am, Wednesday June 4, event planning meeting in 211 OEOP? Thanks. Please call me if you have any questions 6-5573.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: William P. Marshall (CN=William P. Marshall/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-JUN-1997 17:25:04.00

SUBJECT: Re: Cloning g-8 language

TO: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

It looks good to me.

**Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System
[EMAIL] and Tape Restoration Project [Email]**

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies a responsive email, already made available within another collection.

Collection: Elena Kagan systematic processing project.

Bucket: OPD

Creation Date: 1997-06-12

Subject: Re: Cloning g-8 language

Creator: Elizabeth Drye

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Lucia A. Wyman (CN=Lucia A. Wyman/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-JUN-1997 18:26:07.00

SUBJECT: Re: Cloning legislation

TO: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

thanks. our fault.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Laura L. Efros (CN=Laura L. Efros/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-JUN-1997 10:17:18.00

SUBJECT: Re: Denver Communique

TO: Sherman G. Boone (CN=Sherman G. Boone/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Sherman,

I made a change in the last sentence of the EID paragraph. The current version, which was proposed by Canada, implies that the Eight will strengthen their domestic programs through the WHO, which doesn't make sense. Besides, the other countries will go ballistic if we put it in.

THanks, Laura

Sherman G. Boone

06/13/97 09:25:24 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Elizabeth Drye/OPD/EOP, dhohman @ os.dhhs.gov @ INET @ LNGTWY, Laura L. Efros/OSTP/EOP

cc:

Subject: Denver Communique

Proposed re-writes for Denver Communique. Please let me know IMMEDIATELY if you have any problems with these paragrpahs. Thanks.

Infectious Diseases

26. Infectious diseases, including childhood pneumonia, diarrhea, tuberculosis, malaria, and HIV/AIDS are responsible for a third of all deaths in the world. They pose significant challenges to the health, security and financial resources of the global community. In many parts of the world, infectious diseases and deaths from infectious disease have risen sharply in the last decade for a variety of reasons, including the emergence of drug-resistant microbes and the increased movement of people and products. In the coming year, our governments will promote more effective coordination of international responses to outbreaks; promote development of a global surveillance network, building upon existing national and regional surveillance systems; and help to build public health capacity to prevent, detect and control infectious diseases globally. Central to this work will be strengthening and linking existing activities in and among each of our countries, in other fora, and through

the World Health Organization. and in other fora, especially the World Health Organization.

28. Preventing the transmission of HIV infection and the development of AIDS is an urgent global public health imperative. While other prevention and treatment methods must be pursued, in the long term the development of safe and effective vaccines against AIDS holds the best chance of limiting, and eventually eliminating, the threat of this disease. We will work to provide the resources necessary to accelerate AIDS vaccine research, and together will enhance international scientific cooperation and collaboration. Cooperation among scientists and governments in the developed and developing world and international agencies will be critical. We call on other states to join us in this endeavor.

29. The Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) must help expand the scale and quality of the response to HIV/AIDS. As a group and with others, we will work to assure that it has resources adequate to fulfill its mandate.

Reproductive Human Cloning

39. We have taken note of recent successful cloning of an adult sheep, which could open the way to the use of cloning for the replication of human individuals. While recognizing the considerable benefits for basic research, agriculture and human health from cloning technology, we regard the deliberate cloning of human beings as ethically unacceptable. We are encouraged by the serious attention being given to the ethical implications of this technology by both national and international bodies. This will enable a measured approach to the debate on which uses of this technique are, and which are not, unacceptable. We support international cooperation to enforce common aspects of national policies on the use of cloning to create human beings.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-JUN-1997 15:24:42.00

SUBJECT: proposed federal legislation

TO: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Rachel E. Levinson/OSTP/EOP on
06/13/97 03:24 PM -----

lhmiike @ mail.health.state.hi.us

06/13/97 03:17:39 PM

Please respond to nbac-members@lists.Princeton.EDU

Record Type: Record

To: nbac-members @ lists.Princeton.EDU

cc:

Subject: proposed federal legislation

A few comments on the proposed legislation

I agree with Alta and others who pointed out that (deliberately or not?) section 3(a) leaves open the interpretation that cloning embryos for research would be covered by the phrase "create a human being". From the Commission's standpoint, we made it clear that we were addressing only live births, so I would favor changing the language to something like: "to prohibit any attempt using somatic cell nuclear transfer cloning to create a child." This would be consistent with the language we use in the report, and in my mind, is sufficient to distinguish "child" from "embryo."

Section 4(c), definition of "somatic cell nuclear transfer": in the report, on page one of the Executive Summary, we define this as "using nuclei derived from somatic cells other than those of an embryo or fetus" (which I like; I had concerns at the last meeting to include embryo and fetal-derived cells in the definition, but decided not to prolong the discussion on that point). Should we recommend using the report's definition? Are we prepared to deal with the implications of using one definition versus the other?

Section 5: language on "or in any other way creating a human being." I recommend either deleting this phrase, or changing "human being" to "child," for the same reason as stated above.

Section 6(1): I would replace "the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer or other cloning technologies" with "cloning technologies". This would match the definition of "cloning" in section 4(a). So the revised section would read: "(1) cloning of molecules, DNA, cells, and tissues;" The next sentence would be unchanged.

larry

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sherman G. Boone (CN=Sherman G. Boone/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-JUN-1997 09:25:41.00

SUBJECT: Denver Communique

TO: dhohman (dhohman @ os.dhhs.gov @ INET @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura L. Efros (CN=Laura L. Efros/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Proposed re-writes for Denver Communique. Please let me know IMMEDIATELY if you have any problems with these paragrpahs. Thanks.

Infectious Diseases

26. Infectious diseases, including childhood pneumonia, diarrhea, tuberculosis, malaria, and HIV/AIDS are responsible for a third of all deaths in the world. They pose significant challenges to the health, security and financial resources of the global community. In many parts of the world, infectious diseases and deaths from infectious disease have risen sharply in the last decade for a variety of reasons, including the emergence of drug-resistant microbes and the increased movement of people and products. In the coming year, our governments will promote more effective coordination of international responses to outbreaks; promote development of a global surveillance network, building upon existing national and regional surveillance systems; and help to build public health capacity to prevent, detect and control infectious diseases globally. Central to this work will be strengthening and linking existing activities in and among each of our countries, in other fora, and through the World Health Organization.

28. Preventing the transmission of HIV infection and the development of AIDS is an urgent global public health imperative. While other prevention and treatment methods must be pursued, in the long term the development of safe and effective vaccines against AIDS holds the best chance of limiting, and eventually eliminating, the threat of this disease. We will work to provide the resources necessary to accelerate AIDS vaccine research, and together will enhance international scientific cooperation and collaboration. Cooperation among scientists and governments in the developed and developing world and international agencies will be critical. We call on other states to join us in this endeavor.

29. The Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) must help expand the scale and quality of the response to HIV/AIDS. As a group and with others, we will work to assure that it has resources adequate to fulfill its mandate.

Reproductive Human Cloning

39. We have taken note of recent successful cloning of an adult sheep, which could open the way to the use of cloning for the replication of human individuals. While recognizing the considerable benefits for basic research, agriculture and human health from cloning technology, we regard the deliberate cloning of human beings as ethically unacceptable. We are encouraged by the serious attention being given to the ethical implications of this technology by both national and international bodies. This will enable a measured approach to the debate on which uses of this technique are, and which are not, unacceptable. We support international cooperation to enforce common aspects of national policies on the use of cloning to create human beings.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-JUN-1997 15:22:06.00

SUBJECT: Re: Cloning

TO: Sherman G. Boone (CN=Sherman G. Boone/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Forgot -- we need to change the title of this thing. Can't call it
"reproductive human cloning" since people argue whether it's reproduction
or not. How about just. Cloning Human Beings.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sherman G. Boone (CN=Sherman G. Boone/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-JUN-1997 14:08:28.00

SUBJECT: Cloning

TO: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I've tried playing with this a bit. Sorry that I was so obtuse on the phone; it's been along couple of weeks...

Reproductive Human Cloning:

We have taken note of the recent successful cloning of an adult sheep, which could open the way to the use of cloning to create a new human being who is genetically identical to an existing person. While recognizing the considerable potential benefits for basic research, agriculture and human health from cloning technology, we regard the deliberate cloning of human beings as ethically unacceptable. We are encouraged by the serious attention being given to the ethical implications of this technology by both national and international bodies. This will enable a measured approach to the debate on which uses of this technique are, and which are not, [un]acceptable. We support international cooperation to enforce common aspects of national policies [including legislative bans,] on the use of cloning to create human beings.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-JUN-1997 15:22:16.00

SUBJECT: Re: Cloning

TO: Sherman G. Boone (CN=Sherman G. Boone/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I would only tweak the title and delete "Reproductive" because cloning means reproduction.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sherman G. Boone (CN=Sherman G. Boone/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-JUN-1997 19:20:25.00

SUBJECT: Re: Cloning

TO: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

The following is what we're trying to go with in the communicate. We will need a "fact sheet" to bring along with us to Denver.

Human Cloning:

The recent successful cloning of an adult sheep could open the way to the use of cloning to create a new human being genetically identical to an existing person. While recognizing the considerable potential benefits for basic research, agriculture and human health from cloning technology, we regard the deliberate cloning of human beings as ethically unacceptable. We are encouraged by the serious attention being given to the ethical implications of this technology by both national and international bodies. This will enable a measured approach to the debate on which uses of this technique are, and which are not, unacceptable. We support international cooperation to enforce common aspects of national policies on the use of cloning to create human beings.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sherman G. Boone (CN=Sherman G. Boone/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-JUN-1997 17:16:12.00

SUBJECT: Re: Cloning

TO: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

no problem with sheep, but mammal seems closer to home.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sherman G. Boone (CN=Sherman G. Boone/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-JUN-1997 21:37:48.00

SUBJECT: Cloning encore

TO: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: William J. Antholis (CN=William J. Antholis/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: dhohman (dhohman @ os.dhhs.gov @ INET @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

Barbara A. Matzner (CN=Barbara A. Matzner/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

This is what I hope will be the last attempt at a paragraph on cloning that captures the French proposal, U.S. policy and the EU proposed revisions. Please let me know how we are doing...

We have taken note of recent scientific experiments which could open the way to the use of cloning to replicate a human being. While recognizing the considerable benefits for basic research, agriculture and human health from cloning technology, we agree on the need for appropriate domestic legislation and close international cooperation to prohibit the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer to create a child, while countries explore ethical and scientific implications in greater depth. We are encouraged by the reflections underway within national ethics committees, as well as in various regional and international fora, which will enable a measured approach in deciding which uses of this technique are, and which are not unacceptable. We are determined to give a strong impetus to their work with a view to arriving as soon as possible at an appropriate universal moratorium.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-JUN-1997 16:39:17.00

SUBJECT: Re: Cloning

TO: Sherman G. Boone (CN=Sherman G. Boone/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

You could but sheep is accurate and provides the cue that we are talking about the report from the Roslin Institute in Scotland. I think mammal might be confusing. Is there some problem with saying sheep?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-JUN-1997 15:15:39.00

SUBJECT: Cloning

TO: Sherman G. Boone (CN=Sherman G. Boone/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Looks fine to me. Rachel?

----- Forwarded by Elizabeth Drye/OPD/EOP on 06/13/97

03:15 PM -----

Sherman G. Boone

06/13/97 02:08:12 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Elizabeth Drye/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: Cloning

I've tried playing with this a bit. Sorry that I was so obtuse on the phone; it's been along couple of weeks...

Reproductive Human Cloning:

We have taken note of the recent successful cloning of an adult sheep, which could open the way to the use of cloning to create a new human being who is genetically identical to an existing person. While recognizing the considerable potential benefits for basic research, agriculture and human health from cloning technology, we regard the deliberate cloning of human beings as ethically unacceptable. We are encouraged by the serious attention being given to the ethical implications of this technology by both national and international bodies. This will enable a measured approach to the debate on which uses of this technique are, and which are not, [un]acceptable. We support international cooperation to enforce common aspects of national policies [,including legislative bans,] on the use of cloning to create human beings.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-JUN-1997 15:22:39.00

SUBJECT: Re: Cloning

TO: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

fine

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sherman G. Boone (CN=Sherman G. Boone/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-JUN-1997 15:55:11.00

SUBJECT: Re: Cloning

TO: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

one more tweak: could we replace "sheep" with "mammal"?

**Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System
[EMAIL] and Tape Restoration Project [Email]**

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies a responsive email, already made available within another collection.

Collection: Elena Kagan systematic processing project.

Bucket: OPD

Creation Date: 1997-06-14

Subject: [no subject]

Creator: Sherman G. Boone

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sherman G. Boone (CN=Sherman G. Boone/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:15-JUN-1997 09:19:03.00

SUBJECT: Denver Communique

TO: dhohman (dhohman @ os.dhhs.gov @ INET @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Thanks for your point re: WHO and comma placement. These subtleties are too subtle for me at this point. I just received your comments on cloning; should have sent you the attached yesterday; this is the version that we transmitted. Given the differences with the French position, I'm sure that we will be revisiting....

----- Forwarded by Sherman G. Boone/OPD/EOP on 06/15/97
09:15 AM -----

Sherman G. Boone

06/14/97 11:03:28 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP, William P. Marshall/WHO/EOP

cc: Elizabeth Drye/OPD/EOP, Rachel E. Levinson/OSTP/EOP

Subject:

The following is revised (by Tarullo) language for the Denver Summit of the Eight Communique as agreed to by Rachel and Elizabeth. I will run it by Dan once again; we plan to transmit the communique early this afternoon.

Human Cloning

We have taken note of recent scientific experiments which could open the way to creating a child by cloning an existing person. While recognizing the considerable benefits for basic research, agriculture and human health from cloning technology, we agree on the need for appropriate domestic legislation and close international cooperation to prohibit the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer to create a child, while countries explore ethical and scientific implications in greater depth. We are encouraged by the reflections underway within national ethics committees, as well as in various regional and international fora, which will enable a measured approach in deciding which uses of this technique are, and which are not unacceptable. We are determined to give a strong impetus to their work with a view to arriving as soon as possible at an appropriate universal moratorium.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Barbara A. Matzner (CN=Barbara A. Matzner/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:16-JUN-1997 10:30:44.00

SUBJECT: Denver Summit Statement and Communique

TO: Veronique.ARNAULT (Veronique.ARNAULT @ dgl.cec.be [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Enclosed, please find the final version of the Denver Summit Statement of the Seven and the Communique of the Eight. Both documents are encoded in Microsoft Word format.

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

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Denver Summit Statement by Seven
Introduction

We, the Heads of State and Government of seven major industrial democracies, and the Representatives of the European Union, have met in Denver to discuss the challenges which we face in economic, financial and other areas as we approach the 21st Century.

We remain committed to sustaining growth with low inflation and contributing to world prosperity. The increasing globalization of markets is an important engine of world growth that provides opportunities to all countries. Our goal is to realize the full benefits of globalization for all while meeting the challenges it presents.

To achieve this goal, we must:
Implement policies to promote sustainable, non-inflationary growth; create jobs; restore sound public finances; and meet the challenge of the aging of our populations.
Work together with other countries to promote open markets for trade and investment and to support gl

global financial stability, crucial underpinnings of economic growth and prosperity.

Promote the successful integration of the transition and developing countries of all regions of the world into the global economy.

Promoting Growth

Since

we met in Lyon, we have been encouraged by the many positive indicators in our economies: inflation remains low, growth continues at a solid yet sustainable pace or is increasing, and fiscal actions are reducing budget deficits. We welcome the impressive gains of the emerging economies, which have contributed significantly to global growth. We also welcome the progress of the transition economies toward creating stable macroeconomic conditions and implementing structural reforms. We call on those countries to work with us to ensure the efficient functioning of the international monetary and trade system.

But we still have

work to do in our own economies. More must be done to restore sound long-term fiscal positions and, in some countries, to ensure the soundness of the financial system. We are concerned about the high level of unemployment in some countries, which has serious consequences for growth, public finances and social cohesion. Some of our countries have registered strong economic growth and rising employment; in others, the recovery in job growth has not been satisfactory. More needs to be done -- especially in the latter cases -- to increase labor and product market efficiency through structural reform. We face the challenge of ensuring that all, particularly our young people, can participate in growth and benefit from it. In this respect, we encourage the work of the OECD on regulatory reform.

One of the most important challenges we face is responding to the economic, financial and social implications of the changing demographics in our aging societies. It could significantly affect our pension and health care costs; reduce public and private savings, and affect global flows of capital. We therefore pledge to undertake structural reforms that will address these issues. We have asked our Finance and Economic Ministers to examine, coordination with other competent national authorities, the economic and fiscal implications of aging, including within the OECD and other relevant international organizations.

Our countries circumstances and priorities differ.

In the United States,

with a long recovery and successful job creation, it is important to remain vigilant against a resurgence of inflation, to achieve the full promise of the agreement to balance the federal budget, and to promote savings. Canada, with very low inflation and impressive success in cutting budget deficits, recorded increasing growth in the second half of 1996. The continuing upswing should lead to further job creation.

Japan has the objective of achieving strong domestic demand-led growth and avoiding a significant increase in its external surplus. Further structural reforms, including broader deregulation initiatives and appropriate structural reforms in the fiscal area, are important over the medium term to revitalize the Japanese economy further.

France, Germany and Italy

share the challenging task of restoring strong employment growth. While pursuing efforts toward restoring sound long-term fiscal positions, they will need to deepen structural reforms to reduce barriers to job creation and reshape governments' role in their economies, including through reforms of the tax and social security systems. The United Kingdom must keep inflation pressures under control.

rol and maintain budget deficit reduction while strengthening the economy's long-term growth potential, particularly through education and welfare reform.

We discussed EMU, including its international implications. We welcome the efforts of European Union countries to achieve a successful introduction of the Euro and a well-functioning EMU, underpinned by sound macroeconomic and structural policies, that would contribute to the stability of the international monetary system.

We reiterate our commitment to promoting international monetary stability. We have asked our Finance Ministers to continue to cooperate closely on economic policy and in the exchange markets.

Strengthening the Stability of the Global Financial System

International financial markets are becoming increasingly global and complex. This presents new opportunities that can lead to increased efficiencies in the functioning of the international financial system, thereby facilitating growth and prosperity. At the same time, these changes present new challenges. Beginning in Halifax and continuing through Lyon, we have encouraged financial regulators and the international financial institutions to take measures to deal effectively with possible systemic or contagion risks and foster financial stability, without stifling innovation or undermining the benefits of globalization, liberalization and competition. We welcome the concerted effort to strengthen the international financial system and endorse our Finance Ministers report, which outlines the progress achieved in the key areas we identified in Lyon.

National supervisors and international regulatory bodies have put in place a network of cooperative arrangements and developed proposals to enhance the supervision of internationally-active financial institutions, on both an on-going basis and in emergency situations. These efforts should help the regulatory framework better reflect market developments. Moreover, Finance Ministers have agreed to consider what changes may be needed in their domestic laws and regulations, as appropriate, to facilitate information exchange. Steps have been taken to strengthen risk assessment, reduce foreign exchange settlement risk, and improve market transparency to help our consumers, investors, and regulators better identify, manage, and control risks. In addition, the G-10 Working Party on Electronic Money identified a set of broad objectives and key considerations to help guide national approaches to emerging electronic payment technologies.

The Working Party on Financial Stability in Emerging Market and Economies has outlined a concrete strategy to assist emerging economies in strengthening their financial systems, and the Basle Committee on Banking Supervision has developed a set of Core Principles which will contribute significantly to the adoption of improved prudential standards worldwide. We urge the dissemination and endorsement of these reports and implementation of their recommendations.

These efforts to promote financial stability and mitigate possible financial crises are part of an important ongoing process to which we attach great importance. We urge our national supervisors to develop further and implement proposals to enhance international regulatory cooperation. We call on the international financial institutions and the international regulatory bodies to fulfill their roles in assisting emerging market economies in strengthening their financial systems and prudential standards. Our Finance Ministers will consult with the relevant supervisory and international regulatory bodies and international organizations to develop approaches for further actions, and report pri

or to the next Summit on progress in implementing these initiatives.

Building

an Integrated Global Economy

The International Financial Institutions in a Chan

ging World

The rapid growth of global trade and private capital flows requires continuing adaptation and reform of the international financial institutions (IFIs). We therefore reaffirm our support for the ambitious program of IFI reforms underway following Halifax, and our conviction that their comprehensive implementation will substantially strengthen the effectiveness of the international monetary system. We pledge to work collaboratively with the institutions as they pursue these efforts, and to cooperate among ourselves and with others having a stake in the international monetary system to provide them the resources and multilateral support needed for success.

We value the IMF's surveillance of the international monetary system. We place particular importance on the IMF helping countries build long-term potential through trade and investment liberalization. By the time of the World Bank/IMF annual meetings in Hong Kong, we seek substantial agreement on key elements of an amendment to the IMF Articles to give the IMF the specific mandate to promote capital account liberalization to meet the new challenges in global capital markets. We welcome the IMF's progress in strengthening surveillance and promoting improved transparency. Increased attention to financial sector problems that could have significant macroeconomic implications, and to promoting good governance and transparency, will help prevent financial crises. Equally important is appropriate transparency in the Funds' activities with member countries. We welcome the IMF's progress and plans in these areas. We seek substantial agreement toward a proposed amendment of the IMF Articles to provide for an equity allocation of Special Drawing Rights, and ask the IMF to [complete] [report on] this work by the time of the Hong Kong World Bank/IMF meetings in September.

The World Bank's Strategic Compact represents a welcome commitment to a new direction, emphasizing greater Bank impact on poverty reduction, strong new partnerships with the private sector, and a concentration of operations on countries genuinely committed to sound policies and the welfare of all their citizens. We fully endorse the Bank's commitment to a stronger focus on building institutional capacity, especially in the poorest countries, and its recognition of the central importance of transparency, accountability, and good governance in this effort. We look forward to full and timely implementation of these commitments. We urge the regional development banks to participate fully in meeting these same challenges. We welcome the World Bank Group's initiative to present at the Hong Kong meetings innovative ways to support private sector infrastructure investment in developing countries.

Transparent, accountable, and responsive public institutions are essential to achieving sustained economic development and healthy democracies. In this regard, we welcome the long-standing efforts of the World Bank to promote good governance and adoption by the Asian Development Bank of a good governance policy.

We urge the IMF and the World Bank to finalize governance policies, consisting of principles and guidelines on best governance practices which would be disseminated to the international community and serve as benchmarks for evaluation of performance. We request that Ministers report back to us in Birmingham on the IMF's and World Bank's progress in promoting good governance and helping countries to combat corruption, which adversely affects economic policy formulation and execution, resource allocation and economic growth.

It is incumbent on us to help ensure that the IFIs have the multilateral support and financial resources needed to succeed with their ambitious and important reforms. For the multilateral banks, this means meeting our financial commitments in full, particularly with respect to vital concessional lending operations such as IDA. We also agree that the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) needs sufficient resources to continue to support, in close cooperation with other members of the World Bank Group, private sector investment in developing countries. Recognizing the importance of ensuring that the IMF continues to have adequate resources to fulfill its systemic responsibilities, we urge the IMF Board to [complete] [report on progress of its work on] the Eleventh General Review of quotas by the time of the Hong Kong World Bank/IMF meetings in September. Continuation of the ESAF with adequate resources is needed to maintain a full role for the IMF in promoting growth and development in the poorest countries.

[Our government] welcomes the new round of Russian economic reform launched this year to promote sustainable growth. Russias plan for fundamental tax reform is essential to put that countrys fiscal situation on a sound footing. We fully agree with Russias intention to pursue vigorously structural reforms to improve the investment environment, promote competition, fight crime and corruption, and strengthen the social sector. In this context, full implementation of Russias EFF program with the IMF is critical. Successful implementation will help Russia to attract higher flows of private investment. In addition, a deepening and expansion of Russias relations with the World Bank and the EBRD, through both increased lending and guarantees, will support this ambitious structural reform agenda.

] Global Partnership for Development

We reiterate our commitment to sustainable and widely-shared economic growth and development, and reaffirm our full partnership with developing countries and the multilateral institutions, as agreed in Lyon. We remain committed, through this partnership and our bilateral efforts, to meeting the interrelated challenges of eradicating deep-seated poverty, investing in human potential and promoting dignity, and building on the clear lessons and major achievements of the past decade. We recognize and welcome the complementary and increasingly important role of the private sector in meeting these challenges.

This partnership is based on shared responsibilities and shared interests. For our part, we are committed to a sound global financial system, open trade and investment regimes, and consistent and sustainable growth in the advanced economies. We must ensure that adequate development assistance is available, and that it be concentrated primarily where it will have greatest impact, on the poorest countries in danger of being left further behind, and on the priority human resource investments that are the ultimate source of sustainable development. For their part, recipient countries must pursue sound macroeconomic policies; make fiscal choices that genuinely promote development and minimize unproductive expenditures, especially military expenditures; ensure the best possible use of our support; and respect the basic rights of individuals. We will reinforce these efforts with our active support. We reaffirm the Lyon commitment to support the IFIs efforts to curtail unproductive expenditure in developing countries through our aid and credits.

Our partnership with the developing countries, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa, where problems associated with poverty and marginalization are acute, can deepen and take on an additional, more market-oriented dimension as they implement comprehensive, outward

looking and effective economic reform measures to promote financial and fiscal stability, trade and investment liberalization, sustainable development, and growth. We urge the IFIs to reinforce their efforts to support reforming Sub-Saharan African countries in particular to identify priority problems and reinforce steps toward openness, regional integration, and deeper participation in the world economy. Such actions should assist productive foreign investment and domestic social formation. We call on the IFIs to report on their efforts by the time of the Hong Kong World Bank/IMF meetings. In addition, we welcome an increased focus on microenterprise development strategies in developing countries to broaden participation, and will work to promote best practices in microfinance through bilateral and multilateral assistance.

Debt Relief for the Poorest Countries

We welcome the substantial progress that has been made in implementing the new debt initiative launched in Lyon to help heavily indebted poor countries (the HIPC initiative) implement the bold reforms needed for debt relief to lead to sustainable financial positions and stronger growth. The IMF and World Bank have established specific mechanisms to provide effective multilateral debt reduction for countries qualifying under the HIPC initiative, and have made available initial funds for this purpose. The Paris Club has also shown its readiness to fully participate in the initiative, on the basis of fair burden sharing.

We look forward to further implementation of the agreed framework for this initiative in the coming year and expect additional countries to qualify for relief in the months ahead. The IMF and World Bank should fulfill their roles, including the provision of interim relief. They should also continue to coordinate closely with other multilateral institutions to assure their participation, taking into account the particular needs of the African Development Bank.

The success of the new initiative relies on a combination of strong debtor reform programs and effective debt relief. We welcome that some countries have already substantially reduced bilateral concessional debt. Other countries should reinforce efforts to reduce or, where possible, extinguish such debt for the poorest reforming countries.

Combating Corruption and Financial Crimes

We urge

the IMF and the multilateral development banks to strengthen their activities to help countries fight corruption, including measures to ensure the rule of law, improve the efficiency and accountability of the public sector, and increase institutional capacity and efficiency, all of which help remove economic and financial incentives and opportunities for corrupt practices. We support and encourage the IFIs in their efforts to promote good governance in their respective areas of competence and responsibility.

In addition to its closer focus on broad governance issues, the World Bank has taken concrete steps against corruption by raising public sector procurement standards worldwide through greater transparency and rigor in the standards it applies to Bank-funded contracts. We urge the regional development banks to collaborate fully in this effort, including by establishing procurement standards that meet the highest standard.

We note

with satisfaction the decision by the OECD Ministers in May urging implementation of their previous recommendation to eliminate tax deductibility of bribes paid to foreign public officials in international business transactions. We are resolved in our commitment to submit criminalization proposals to our legislative bodies by April 1, 1998, and to seek their enactment by the end of 1998.

Also, we are resolved, to that end, promptly to open negotiations of a convention to be completed by the end of this year with a view to its entry into force as soon as possible within 1998.

We reiterate our commitment to improve international cooperation between law enforcement agencies and financial regulators on cases involving serious financial crimes and regulatory abuse. We ask our experts to report and make recommendations at Birmingham.

Money laundering poses a continuing threat to the democratic values and financial integrity of all of our countries. The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is leading the international fight against money laundering, and we believe that the FATF should continue its important work. The key challenge will be to spread the anti-money laundering message to all regions of the globe. FATF should consider expanding its membership to include a select group of non-member countries committed to the Forty FATF Recommendations which can play a significant role in their regions. FATF should seek stronger cooperation with regional organizations, the support of the international financial institutions and the cooperation of the international financial services industry. Over the next year, we urge the FATF to review ways to advance its essential work and look forward to receiving its conclusions in Birmingham as we consider renewal of its mandate for an additional five-year period.

Supporting Growing Global Trade and Investment

Trade and investment are essential to increased prosperity, sustainable economic growth and job creation. We attach high priority to full and effective implementation of the Uruguay Round agreements to support the goals of further trade liberalization to spread the benefits of globalization. Globalization will only be sustainable if everyone enjoys the benefits of the resulting economic gains. We welcome the WTO's first Ministerial Conference in Singapore in December, and the important trade agreements covering \$1 trillion in information technology goods and telecommunications services achieved earlier this year and look forward to its expansion. We believe that it will be in the interests of all WTO members to secure a financial services agreement by the end of this year, on a full MFN basis, that contains significantly improved market access and national treatment commitments from a broader range of countries. We shall negotiate constructively to achieve such a result and urge our partners to join us in this effort. Similarly, we look forward to a successful completion in 1998 of the OECD negotiations on the Multilateral Agreement on Investment.

We restate the primacy of an open, multilateral, trading system based on the WTO. Next year's 50th anniversary of the GATT provides an occasion to reflect on what we have achieved and an opportunity to look to the future. We endorse the program of work and timetable for further trade liberalization built into the Uruguay Round agreements and elaborated by Trade Ministers at Singapore. We are committed to building the widest possible support for this process. We agreed to explore further market opening initiatives, taking into account developments in the world economy, the widening membership of the multilateral system, and important traditional trade barriers that remain. We renew our commitment to the observance of internationally recognized core labor standards.

We attach a high priority to expanding the membership of the WTO, on the basis of commitments to adhere to WTO rules and to provide commercially meaningful market access. As agreed at Singapore, we also support the further integration of the least-developed countries in the trading system, through a plan of action, including, for example, provid

ing predictable and favorable duty-free market access conditions for their products to help foster the expansion and diversification of their exports. We look to the WTO-UNCTAD-ITC Conference to enhance their capacity to benefit from increased trade and investment. We each will continue to improve, through various means, access to our markets for least-developed countries.

The development of electronic commerce has the potential to yield great benefits to all our citizens and enterprises. To do so, it must be able to grow in a predictable and stable environment. We have directed our officials to work with the OECD, WTO, other appropriate international organizations, and the private sector to identify opportunities to facilitate global electronic commerce, as well as the challenges it poses to ensure preservation of national security interests, consumer protections, effective tax administration and the ability to deal with criminal activities, including money laundering.

In Lyon we initiated an effort to standardize and simplify customs procedures. We urge our customs experts to complete their work in the next year and report prior to our next meeting on their efforts to standardize both the data required by customs and other related administrations to carry out their responsibilities and the form in which data are to be reported electronically, and to reduce data requirements to a minimum consistent with effective administration of customs responsibilities.

The globalization of national economies has increased the challenge of harmful tax competition. As stated in the Lyon communiqu , tax schemes aimed at attracting financial and other geographically mobile activities can create harmful tax competition between states, carrying risks of distorting trade and investment, and could lead to the erosion of national tax bases. Harmful tax competition also undermines the fairness and neutrality of the tax system. Hence we attach great importance to the work undertaken by the OECD. We hope that the OECD can produce its conclusions and recommendations on this subject in time for our consideration at next years Summit.

Nuclear Safety

We have made significant progress in implementing the 1995 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Ukraine on Chernobyl Closure. We reaffirm our commitment to assist Ukraine, within the context of the MOU, in mobilizing funds for energy projects to help meet its power needs in 2000 and beyond after Chernobyls closure. To date, projects have been agreed totaling over \$1 billion. We call upon Ukraine to continue to undertake the reforms necessary for sustainable growth, particularly in its energy sector.

Chernobyl Sarcophagus

We agreed on the importance of securing the environmental safety of the sarcophagus covering the remains of the destroyed Chernobyl reactor. This task is inevitably beyond the resources of Ukraine alone. This is a major challenge for the international community. We endorse the setting up of a multilateral funding mechanism and have agreed that the G7 will contribute \$[x] over the lifetime of the project. We call upon concerned governments and other donors to join us at a special pledging conference this fall to ensure full implementation of this project.

Denver Summit Statement DRAFT - PAG

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Denver Summit Of The Eight
INTRODUCTION
We, the partici
pants in the Denver Summit of the Eight, as major industrialized democracies, h
ave discussed the steps necessary, both internationally and domestically, to sh
ape the forces of integration to ensure prosperity and peace for our citizens a
nd the entire world as we approach the twenty-first century. We have agreed to
work closely with all willing partners in fostering global partnership for peac
e, security, and sustainable development that includes strengthening democracy,
and human rights, and helping prevent and resolve conflicts.
Continuing the im
portant steps we have taken, the Denver Summit of the Eight marks a new and dee
per participation by Russia in our efforts. Russia has taken bold measures to
complete its historic transformation into a market democracy. We are committed
to continue the trend of increased Russian participation in the work of our of
ficials between summits. Cooperation to integrate Russias economy into the glo
bal economic system represents one of our most important priorities. [We endor

sed Russias commitment to fully implement its EFF program with the IMF.] We will work together to reach agreement on the conditions of Russias early participation as a creditor in the Paris Club, and support the goal of early Russian accession to the WTO on the basis of [commercial] conditions generally applicable to newly acceding members. We also look forward to continued Russian progress toward accession to the OECD.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUES

The process of glob

alization, a major factor underlying the growth of world prosperity in the last fifty years, is now advancing rapidly and broadly. Globalization encompasses the expansion of cross-border flows of ideas and information, goods and services, technology and capital. More openness and integration across the global economy create opportunities for increased prosperity as countries specialize in those economic activities which they do best, while also promoting increased competition and efficiency, and the rapid spread of technological innovations. Our task, as we enter the 21st Century, is to make the most of these opportunities

. At the same time, globalization may create new challenges. The increasing openness and interdependence of our economies, with deep trade linkages and ever greater flows of private capital, means that problems in one country can spill over more easily to affect the rest. We must cooperate to maintain global economic and financial stability. We must also ensure that all segments of society, and indeed all countries across the globe, have the opportunity to share in the prosperity made possible by global integration and technological innovations. It is particularly important that young adults see the path to a successful life, and be adequately prepared to follow that path.

Rapid technological chan

ge and demographic shifts are also having an important impact on the global economy. We must take advantage of the possibilities for growth to address unemployment and economic insecurity. Sound economic policies and the structural reforms necessary to allow markets to function properly are essential if we are to meet the many domestic and international challenges we all face. Measures that expand the availability of high quality education and training and increase the responsiveness of labor markets to economic conditions will aid the ability of our people to adjust to all types of structural changes. We look forward to the high-level conference on employment that takes place this fall in Japan, which is expected to contribute to the discussion on responses to structural changes. We also welcome the proposal by the United Kingdom to host a conference of Finance and Social Affairs Ministers early next year on growth, employability, and inclusion, to prepare for further discussion of these vital issues at our meeting next year.

The Opportunities and Challenges of Aging Populations

Increa

sed life expectancy and improved health among our elderly are two major achievements of this century. In the next century, these successes will present us with both opportunities and challenges, as longer life expectancies and lower birth rates significantly raise the proportion of seniors in our countries populations. Prime Minister Hashimotos Initiative for a Caring World has provided us the opportunity to focus on the implications of these developments.

We discuss

sed the idea of active aging -- the desire and ability of many older people to continue work or other socially productive activities well into their later years, and agreed that old stereotypes of seniors as dependent should be abandon

ed. We considered new evidence suggesting that disability rates among seniors have declined in some countries while recognizing the wide variation in the health of older people. We discussed how our nations can promote active aging of our older citizens with due regard to their individual choices and circumstances, including removing disincentives to labor force participation and lowering barriers to flexible and part-time employment that exist in some countries. In addition, we discussed the transition from work to retirement, life-long learning and ways to encourage volunteerism and to support family care-giving.

We examined the differing implications of population aging for our nations pension, health and long-term care systems in the next century. Active aging strategies can be a useful way to advance structural reforms in the areas of health and social welfare. Some of our countries face major challenges in sustaining their public pension systems and would benefit from early action to restore balance.

Different ways were suggested to address this issue, including increasing the labor force participation of seniors, particularly those in their fifties and early sixties, and raising national savings rates. Investing in human capital, including maximizing opportunities for life-long learning were mentioned as ways to facilitate the continued work preparedness of mature adults. Some countries will be more affected by the demands of health care financing for seniors. We concluded that efficient and effective management of this challenge should help us to meet the needs of an aging society without overburdening younger generations.

We agreed that it is important to learn from one another how our policies and programs can promote active aging and advance structural reforms to preserve and strengthen our pension, health and long-term care systems. Our governments will work together, within the OECD and with other international organizations, to promote active aging through information exchanges and cross-national research. We encourage collaborative biomedical and behavioral research to improve active life expectancy and reduce disability, and have directed our officials to identify gaps in our knowledge and explore developing comparable data in our nations to improve our capacity to address the challenges of population aging into the 21st century.

Small and Medium Enterprises

The contributions of small and medium-sized enterprises to employment and economic dynamism in our societies are widely recognized. Fostering a business setting conducive to the growth of dynamic young enterprises is a key to job creation. In our discussion, we surveyed the obstacles to such growth, including the unavailability of debt or equity capital at critical stages of a firm's growth, unnecessary regulation, difficulties adopting existing innovative technologies, and the problems of smaller businesses in entering global markets. We stress the need to remove these obstacles. We also examined some exemplary practices within our countries to promote the growth of small and medium-sized companies, as well as vocational training and education within these companies, and considered how we might benefit from these successes. Best practices in our countries could also be useful examples for developing and transition-market economies, as development of small and medium-sized enterprises favors creation of jobs and social stability, disseminates entrepreneurial capacities and helps to promote and diversify exports.

GLOBAL ISSUES

Even as global integration and rapid advances in communications and transportation have spurred economic growth, these same trends have exposed us to complex problems that defy unilateral solutions. In recent year

s our Summits have devoted increasing attention to our cooperative efforts to confront these problems.

Environment

This is a pivotal year for efforts to promote sustainable development and protect the environment. We are determined to address the environmental challenges that will affect the quality of life of future generations and to enhance public awareness, especially among our youth, of the importance of advancing sustainable development goals.

UN General Assembly Special Session

We discussed the progress that has been made since the 1992 Rio Earth Summit in defining and promoting sustainable development, and we commit ourselves to taking action in areas critical to advancing this agenda. Sustainable development demands the full integration of environment, economic and social policies; should be based upon democratic governance and respect for human rights; and should have poverty eradication as one of its ultimate objectives. In this connection, we reaffirm the vital contribution of civil society. We urge the United Nations General Assembly, at its Special Session to be held next week, to reaffirm and give impetus to the Rio commitments, to take stock of implementation since Rio, and, most importantly, to develop a manageable list of priority issues to address in future work on sustainable development.

Climate Change

We are determined to take the lead and show seriousness of purpose in strengthening international efforts to confront climate change. We must forge at the Third Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in Kyoto, a strong agreement that fully meets the remit of the Berlin mandate, and that contains legally binding emission limitation and reduction targets. We support an agreement that will advance us toward the ultimate goal of stabilizing atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at an acceptable level in an efficient and cost-effective way[, and that allows Signatories appropriate flexibility in the manner in which they meet the targets]. We are committed to achieve emissions targets that [are meaningful, realistic and equitable and which maintain accountability and transparency.] [are meaningful, realistic and equitable, that maintain accountability and transparency, and are effective in limiting and reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the post-2000 era.] [substantia

lly reduce greenhouse gas emissions below 1990 levels for the years 2005, 2010 and 2020. Developed countries should, individually or jointly, reduce emissions levels by the year 2010 by 15% with respect to 1990. They should also commit themselves to common and coordinated policies and measures that would help us avoid competitive distortions and achieve ambitious targets.]

[reduce greenhouse gas emissions significantly below 1990 levels by 2005 and 2010, with coordinated policies and measures.]

[significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions below 1990 levels by 2005 and 2010.]

Action by developed countries alone will not be sufficient to meet this goal. Measurable steps will also be needed by developing countries, and their obligations will increase as their economies grow.

We agree to work in partnership with them to that effect. In this context, we resolve to facilitate the development of environmental technology and its diff

usion to developing countries. We also will work with developing countries to build environmental capacity and to promote environmental education.

We stress

the importance of setting up an appropriate mechanism for monitoring and ensuring compliance among Parties. We also agreed to work together to enhance international efforts to further develop global systems for monitoring climate change and other environmental trends.

Forests

Forests continue to be destroyed and

degraded at alarming rates in many parts of the world. To reverse this trend, we call on all countries to work with us to begin implementation of the proposals for action put forward by the UNCSD Inter-governmental Panel on Forests and to develop constructive programs, inter alia, to implement national forest programs for sustainable forest management, establish networks of protected areas, assess the state of each nations forests using agreed criteria and indicators, harness responsible private sector investment in forests and eliminate illegal logging. We welcome the progress made in implementing the Brazilian Pilot Program initiated in Houston. We urge the Special Session of the United Nations [t

o establish an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to develop an international convention to ensure the conservation and sustainable management of the worlds forests. This negotiation should be completed by the year 2000.]

[to launc

h an intergovernmental initiative for coordinated action to promote national transparency and accountability and to build further consensus on global issues, including on the advisability of initiating a global forest convention.]

Freshw

ater

Many people throughout the world do not have access to safe water. Increased human, industrial and agricultural wastes can diminish water quality, with adverse effects for ecosystems and human health and safety, particularly for children. The Special Session of the UN General Assembly should encourage the CSD to develop a practical plan of action to address freshwater-related issues, including promotion of efficient water use, improvement of water quality and sanitation, technological development and capacity building, public awareness and institutional improvements. To achieve these objectives, we have also agreed to promote bilateral and regional cooperation on freshwater concerns, and to enhance coordination of our efforts in this area.

Oceans

We must strengthen our

efforts to protect the worlds oceans. We will work to ensure an effective and integrated effort to deal with key concerns, including sustainable fishing, shipping, marine pollution from land-based and off-shore activities, and oil spill prevention and emergency response. In this connection, we will also enhance cooperation in monitoring the ecology in the Northern Pacific, as well as in forecasting earthquakes and tsunamis in this region.

Environmental Standards

for Export Credit Agencies

Private sector financial flows supported by official

export credit agencies (ECAs) of the industrial nations have a significant impact on sustainable development worldwide. Governments can help promote sustainable practices by taking environmental factors into account when providing export credits and/or credit insurance for investments in infrastructure [and equipment]. We encourage the OECD [Participants Group] to develop common environmen

tal guidelines for all export credit agencies as expeditiously as possible[, with the aim of implementing the guidelines by the May 1999 OECD ministerial]. In the interim, we encourage ECAs to exchange information and develop the necessary technical expertise on environmental matters.

Childrens Environmental Health

th

Protecting the health of our children is a shared fundamental value. Children throughout the world face significant threats to their health from an array of environmental hazards, and we recognize particular vulnerabilities of children to environmental threats. Our governments will explicitly incorporate children into environmental risk assessments and standard setting and together will work to strengthen information exchange, provide for microbiologically safe drinking water, and reduce childrens exposure to lead, environmental tobacco smoke and other air pollutants.

Institutions

Strong international institutions are essential to coordinating global efforts to protect the environment and to achieve sustainable development.

The UNGA Special Session should confirm the role of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) as the strategic forum for integrating the social, environmental and economic aspects of sustainable development. The CSD should develop action plans with concrete objectives and time tables to guide its work in the four agreed priority areas: freshwater; oceans; land resources, including forests; and sustainable energy use.

To ensure an effective response to urgent global environmental problems, we have supported the

refocused mandate for the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), the leading global environmental authority, as affirmed by the UNEP Governing Council in Nairobi this year. UNEP should promote the coherent implementation of environmental protection within the UN system and serve as an authoritative advocate for the global environment. The newly formed High-level Committee of Environment Ministers and Officials should consider the international environmental agenda and elaborate upon and advance the reforms needed to ensure UNEPs effectiveness, with a particular emphasis on greater policy, program and financial accountability. We look forward to a revitalized UNEP being able to attract the resources needed for its tasks.

In the medium term, further efforts may be necessary to ensure the long-term coherence and efficiency of the UNs work on the environment. We encourage the Secretary General to review the handling of environmental matters within the UN system and to explore possible means and structures to improve further the coordination among, and effectiveness of, the concerned institutions.

We reaffirm the importance of the Global Environmental Facility as the leading multilateral funding mechanism for the global environment. We will work to strengthen its finances and enhance its effectiveness. In this regard, we will each do our part to contribute to a successful replenishment of the Facility.

Infectious Diseases

Infectious diseases, including childhood pneumonia, diarrhea, tuberculosis, malaria, and HIV/AIDS are responsible for a third of all deaths in the world. They pose significant challenges to the health, security and financial resources of the global community. In many parts of the world, infectious diseases and deaths from infectious disease have risen sharply in the last decade for a variety of reasons, including the emergence of dru

g-resistant microbes and the increased movement of people and products.

In the

coming year, our governments will promote more effective coordination of international responses to outbreaks; promote development of a global surveillance network, building upon existing national and regional surveillance systems; and help to build public health capacity to prevent, detect and control infectious diseases globally. Central to this work will be strengthening and linking existing activities in and among each of our countries, and in other fora, especially the World Health Organization. [We support the efforts of the WHO and endorse the recent World Health Assembly resolutions regarding the quality of biological and pharmaceutical products.]

Preventing the transmission of HIV infection

and the development of AIDS is an urgent global public health imperative. While other prevention and treatment methods must be pursued, in the long term the development of safe and effective vaccines against AIDS holds the best chance of limiting, and eventually eliminating, the threat of this disease. We will work to provide the resources necessary to accelerate AIDS vaccine research, and together will enhance international scientific cooperation and collaboration. Cooperation among scientists and governments in the developed and developing world and international agencies will be critical. We call on other states to join us in this endeavor.

The Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) must help expand the scale and quality of the response to HIV/AIDS. As a group and with others, we will work to assure that it has resources adequate to fulfill its mandate.

Nuclear Safety

We reaffirm our commitments from the 1996 Moscow Summit

on Nuclear Safety and Security to give an absolute priority to safety in the use of nuclear energy. We note that further substantial progress is still required in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and in the Newly Independent States, especially by strengthening regulatory authorities, enhancing reactor safety and improving safety culture. We consider further joint efforts to this end a major priority. In this regard, we attach the greatest importance to the full implementation of the Nuclear Safety Account agreements.

We note with

satisfaction the entry into force by the Nuclear Safety Convention and the preparations now underway for the first review meeting to be held in April 1999.

We applaud the rapid progress made in developing the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management and encourage finalization. We welcome the forthcoming adoption of the Protocol to amend the Vienna Convention on civil liability for nuclear damage and of a new Supplementary Funding Convention as called for at the Moscow Nuclear Summit. [Each of our governments will give early consideration to joining these new conventions.] These conventions will facilitate international safety cooperation and provide for increased compensation for victims in the event of a nuclear accident.

Global Energy Issues

Market-oriented energy policies can promote sustainable

energy use, energy investment and trade. We request that our officials prepare a concept paper to set the agenda for a proposed Ministerial in Moscow dealing with our shared interests in deregulation, privatization, pipeline transit issues, nuclear safety, and links between energy and the environment.

Transnational

Organized Crime

We remain committed to combating transnational organized crime, and have worked actively to implement the forty recommendations agreed upon at Lyon. We have taken action within our own borders and with one another, and strengthened cooperation bilaterally, multilaterally, and with other nations and groups to bring criminals to justice through mutual legal assistance and extradition, to promote cooperation among our law enforcement agencies, to strengthen document security and improve strategies to combat alien smuggling, and to prevent illegal trafficking in firearms. In the coming year, we will continue our efforts with a special focus on high-tech crimes such as those involving computer and telecommunications technology and, as appropriate, other new trends in transnational organized criminal activity.

Illicit Drugs

We are determined

to intensify our efforts to combat the production, trafficking and use of illicit drugs, which represent a global threat to the safety of our citizens, and the well-being of our societies and institutions. Reaffirming the common responsibility of all concerned States, we recognize that a successful strategy to combat illicit drugs requires effective action against both the supply and the demand for such drugs. We stress the importance of demand reduction. Together with strict law enforcement against use of drugs, programs aimed at treatment and rehabilitation, education and prevention are of major importance in our fight against drugs.

We have asked our appropriate government agencies to build on their established patterns of cooperation to address this common threat. In particular, we will study mechanisms that would assist in the development of healthy, drug-free economies in all States; support further efforts to share relevant information on money-laundering, chemical precursors, new synthetic drugs, trafficking patterns and methods, and other data; and will work together to strengthen the capabilities of law enforcement institutions to combat illicit drugs. Our governments will work together to develop the agenda for the UN General Assembly Special Session on Drugs in June 1998.

Terrorism

We reaffirm

our determination to combat terrorism in all forms, irrespective of motive. We oppose concessions to terrorist demands and are determined to deny hostage-takers any benefits from their acts. We welcome the growing consensus on adopting effective and legitimate means of countering terrorism.

Last year, our Ministers

adopted twenty-five recommendations to combat terrorism. We have received a positive response worldwide, in particular in the UN General Assembly. Together we have made substantial progress on many of these recommendations, including: drafting and negotiating a UN convention on terrorist bombing; promoting improved international standards for airport security, explosives detection, and vehicle identification; promoting stronger laws and export controls on the manufacture, trade and transport of explosives; initiating a directory of counterterrorism competencies; inviting all States to promote the use of encryption which may allow, consistent with OECD guidelines, lawful government access to combat terrorism.

We have asked our Ministers to intensify diplomatic efforts to ensure that by the year 2000 all States join the international counterterrorism conventions specified in the 1996 UN resolution on measures to counter terrorism. We have instructed our officials to take additional steps: to strengthen the capability of hostage negotiation experts and counterterrorism response units; to exchange information on technologies to detect and deter the use of mater

ials of mass destruction in terrorist attacks; to develop means to deter terrorist attacks on electronic and computer infrastructure; to strengthen maritime security; to exchange information on security practices for international special events; and to strengthen international cooperation and consultation.

Human C

loning

We have taken note of recent scientific experiments which could open the way to creating a child by cloning an existing person. While recognizing the considerable benefits for basic research, agriculture and human health from cloning technology, we agree on the need for appropriate domestic legislation and close international cooperation to prohibit the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer to create a child, while countries explore ethical and scientific implications in greater depth. We are encouraged by the reflections underway within national ethics committees, as well as in various regional and international fora, which will enable a measured approach in deciding which uses of this technique are, and which are not unacceptable. We are determined to give a strong impetus to their work with a view to arriving as soon as possible at an appropriate universal moratorium.

[Space Station

We [welcome][look forward to] the signing of the Agreement to establishing an international space station. This is an excellent example of international cooperation in carrying out large and promising projects in the field of exploration and peaceful uses of outer space.]

United Nations Reform

We reaffirm the crucial role of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security and in fostering global partnership and sustainable development. To this end, we support thorough-going reform and welcome progress that has occurred since our meetings in Halifax and Lyon. We welcome Secretary General Kofi Annans recent reform proposals and support their rapid implementation; we also look forward to the Secretary-Generals more extensive proposals next month. We remain committed to working with all UN members to realize these reforms.

In order for the UN to cope with the challenges of the 21st century, financial reform should proceed together with necessary reform measures in other areas. The UN system must be placed on a firm financial footing through full and timely payment of obligations, and development of a more logical and equitable scale of assessments. Budgets throughout the UN system should be scrutinized with emphasis on prioritization and maximum operating efficiency. We look forward to the Secretary Generals specific proposals for reinvesting savings from improved cost-effectiveness in high priority development programs. Robust oversight mechanisms and sound personnel policies are essential for success.

The urgent challenges of economic and social development require the UN to coordinate more effectively the policies and activities of its various bodies including the specialized agencies. To this end, the UNs Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), supported by the Under Secretary General for economic and social issues, should strengthen its policy and coordination role, in particular through streamlining its subsidiary bodies and improving its working relationship with international financial institutions and the WTO. We welcome the recent reforms in the governance of the funds and programs as well as in the various UN bodies, in particular at UNCTAD and in the regional commissions; these efforts should be sustained and expanded.

We call for a thorough and urgent

review of the UNs funds and programs, as well as a system-wide review of the roles and mandates of specialized agencies and commissions. We welcome the Secretary Generals recommendations for strengthened integration at the country level and better coordination at headquarters. In this context, we recommend the UN undertake performance evaluations of the coordination of its development activities in a range of representative countries. We expect the least developed countries to be the principal beneficiaries of improved efficiency in the UNs development work.

We reaffirm that the UN must further improve its ability to act quickly and effectively to address threats to international peace and security including by reforming its institutions. We will continue to help develop the capacities of the UN in preventing and resolving conflicts. We support steps taken recently by the UN to strengthen its capacity for rapid reaction from the early warning stage to the stage of rapid deployment of new, approved, peace keeping operations and urge continued improvements in these areas.

AFRICA: PARTN

ERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

At Lyon, we initiated a New Global Partnership for Development, noting both that developing countries have a fundamental responsibility for promoting their own development, and that developed countries must support these efforts. We paid particular attention to the problems of Sub-Saharan African countries, many of which continue to face unusually severe challenges. This year, we aim to translate the principles of that Partnership into new concrete action to support the efforts of African countries to participate fully in the expansion of global prosperity and to spread the benefits throughout their societies. Our objective is not only to facilitate the progressive integration of African countries into the world economy, but also to foster the integration of poor populations into economic, social and political life of their countries.

We are encouraged by positive developments, including the adoption of democratic and economic reforms in many Sub-Saharan African countries. Since 1990, more than twenty African nations have held free and fair elections. Democratic governance and the rule of law, in Africa as elsewhere, lay the foundation for human rights, including the rights of women, and sustainable development. We commend those African countries that have set an example by undertaking democratic reforms, improving rule of law and administration of justice, avoiding unproductive expenditures (including excessive military expenditures), and strengthening public institutions and civil society. We will support African efforts to promote democracy and good governance, improve the integrity of public institutions, enhance the transparency of government spending, in particular of procurement, and develop national anti-bribery regulations.

Increased prosperity ultimately depends upon creating an environment for domestic capital formation, private sector-led growth and successful integration into global markets. We are encouraged by the increasing number of Sub-Saharan countries that have made progress toward financial sustainability through fiscal and financial practices and have adopted growth and market oriented economic policies, including trade liberalization and investment climate improvement. These initiatives have produced a welcome acceleration of growth since 1994. We expect the international financial institutions to play an important role in supporting reform in Sub-Saharan African countries. Their support should help to promote productive foreign direct investment and domestic capital formation. We look forward to the IFIs reporting on their efforts by the time of the Hong Kong World Bank/IMF meetings.

Trade policy is key to development for Sub-Saharan Africa. Trade liberalization by African countries will promote more efficient utilization of resources. At the same time, access to our markets is a crucial tool for fostering economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa. We each will continue to improve, through various means, access to our markets for African exports. We support the further integration of the least developed countries into the world trading system. In this regard, African countries will be major beneficiaries of efforts in the WTO on a plan of action to provide, inter alia, predictable and favorable market access conditions for least developed countries. We are committed to the effective implementation of this plan and intend to participate actively in the high-level WTO/UNCTAD/International Trade Center meeting later this year. We welcome African initiatives for regional trade liberalization and economic cooperation.

Consistent with WTO obligations, we will consider ways to enhance opportunities for the Sub-Saharan African countries that need them most and are undertaking effective reform measures. We will review our own bilateral aid and trade promotion programs to ensure that they support climates conducive to economic growth and private investment, including by strengthening capacity.

Substantial flows of official development assistance will continue to play an essential role in building the capacity of Sub-Saharan African countries to achieve their development objectives. We are committed to a results-oriented approach to development policy, particularly in alleviating poverty. But development assistance alone cannot overcome inappropriate policies. We will work with African countries to ensure adequate and well-targeted assistance for those countries which have the greatest need and carry out the necessary broad-based reforms.

This assistance will include support for democratic governance, respect for human rights, sound public administration, efficient legal and judicial systems, infrastructure development, rural development, food security, environmental protection and human resource development, including health and education of their people. In this regard, we will work to strengthen cooperation among concerned institutes to facilitate and coordinate capacity building efforts.

To maximize the effectiveness of our efforts, we will deepen the dialogue with African partners, work for greater local ownership of development strategies and encourage the participation of non-governmental actors. We will also strengthen donor coordination, including with emerging donors. We welcome and fully support the emerging trend of intra-regional and inter-regional cooperation to further African development.

The United Nations plays a major role in development in Africa, and African countries will be major beneficiaries of reform of the UN economic and social development activities. We encourage the UNs development funds and programs and specialized agencies, to emphasize work in the field in Africa and to fully integrate and coordinate their efforts, both at the headquarters and at the country level. We are encouraged by the Economic Commission on Africa's efforts to energize and focus its activities. The UN Development Programs decision to allocate a portion of its resources based on program quality is a useful approach to assuring effectiveness, and we urge that it be adopted more broadly in the UNs work.

A number of African countries are making impressive efforts to harness the information revolution in support of democracy and sustainable development. We welcome the Africa Information Society Initiative. We support their efforts to establish information networks to link African countries with each other and to the rest of the world. In this regard, we welcome the To

ronto Global Knowledge 97 Conference.

We applaud African leadership in developing effective local capacities in conflict prevention, peacekeeping and post-conflict reconciliation and recovery. We will support African peace-building initiatives at the regional, sub-regional and national levels, in particular by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), taking into account the recent OECD Guidelines on Conflict, Peace, and Development Cooperation, and we will help to forge active partnerships with the United Nations and other donors. We encourage the UN Secretary General, as part of his reform efforts, to identify ways the international community can further strengthen Africa's initiatives. We also call for the expanded utilization of the existing UN Trust Fund for African peacekeeping and conflict prevention, as well as other relevant UN funds; and broader and substantial donor commitments to the OAU and to subregional bodies with specialized mechanisms for conflict mediation, as well as to the UN/OAU Special Envoy to the Great Lakes.

We reaffirm our support for long-term efforts to promote rapidly deployable African peacekeeping capacities. We welcome closer coordination among African troop-contributing countries, regional organizations, donors, and the UN in the development of training, joint exercises, common peacekeeping doctrine, and other efforts to ensure inter-operability. [We also look forward to the establishment of an African Peacekeeping Support Group at the UN, and we urge interested countries to actively explore mechanisms for coordination of practical activities.]

We express our grave concern at the recent attacks against refugees as well as against personnel of refugee and humanitarian organizations. We emphasize that host States must prevent such acts and prosecute the perpetrators.

We have requested that our officials report to us prior to next year's Summit in Birmingham about the efforts they have undertaken together to implement all aspects of this partnership.

IV. Political Issues

Together, we are pursuing a strategy of global integration to create a more secure and stable international community. Already, we have used our political cooperation to broaden and deepen the community of open markets and open societies, and in the next year we will work together to build on these efforts. Our Partnership for Development is designed explicitly to support the economic and political development of nations which run the risk of being marginalized from the process of integration. We will focus our energies on strengthening adherence to the norms and principles of international cooperation, and will work together to take effective measures against those who threaten those objectives. We recognize our common interest and responsibility in helping bring an end to conflicts that threaten to disturb international peace and to undermine our deepened cooperation.

Democracy and Human Rights

Recent years have seen an unprecedented growth of democracy worldwide. Yet young democratic states can be fragile and short-lived. We have a responsibility and opportunity to further strengthen democratic values and fundamental freedoms where they have taken hold and extend them where they have not.

Human rights are at the heart of our concerns. Ensuring accountability for violations of human rights and international humanitarian law is essential to promote conflict resolution and peace. The new UN High Commissioner for Human Rights will have a crucial role to play. We will continue

e to give full support to the International Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, and work to ensure that the international community and States concerned bring to justice through due process persons responsible for violations of human rights and international humanitarian law.

Recognizing that strengthen

ing democracy is essential to strengthening peace and human rights, and looking to the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1998, we will work together in the coming year to build on our governments most effective democratic development, peacebuilding and human rights programs. Our efforts will focus on promoting good governance and the rule of law, strengthening civil society, expanding womens political participation, and boosting business and labor support for democracy, particularly in young democracies and societies in conflict. The protection of the most underrepresented or vulnerable is critical to broaden participation in the democratic process and prevent societal conflict. We will work to ensure adoption and ratification of international instruments designed to provide protection to these groups, in particular the speedy adoption of an International Labor Organization Convention on the eradication of intolerable forms of child labor. We will work through multilateral and regional organizations, particularly with the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD as well as in partnership with non-governmental organizations and young democracies. We also will consider common efforts to promote democracy where it is not now established.

We have asked our Ministers to form a Working Group to coordinate these efforts and to make recommendations for consideration at our next Summit.

Democracy, economic growth and development cannot reach their full potential without good governance, in particular the accountability of political leaders and public servants, especially for corruption. We will actively work to eliminate corruption in aid-funded procurement and the cross-border payment of bribes to government officials. We will take immediate steps to criminalize the bribery of foreign public officials in commercial transactions and to eliminate the tax-deductibility of such bribes, and we call upon all other countries to do the same.

Non-proliferation, Arms Control and Disarmament

Since

the Moscow Summit on Nuclear Safety and Security, we have taken important steps to implement the agreed Programme for Preventing and Combating Illicit Trafficking in Nuclear Materials. We will expand participation in this program to include countries in Central and Eastern Europe, and in Central Asia. Further regarding the safe and effective management of fissile material, with respect to such materials no longer required for defense purposes, we will continue our cooperation through concrete initiatives, in particular the French-German-Russian project to build a pilot plant in Russia to produce MOX fuel from weapons plutonium, which is open to additional states, and the related U.S.-Russian cooperation on the conversion of weapons plutonium.

We have worked together to advance our common non-proliferation, arms control, and disarmament goals. The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is an historic milestone, and we call upon all States to sign and ratify it rapidly to ensure its early entry into force. We welcome the entry into force of the Chemical Weapons Convention. We advocate its full and effective implementation, and look forward to the early ratification of the Convention by the States that have not yet done so. Recognizing that enhancing confidence in compliance would reinforce the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, we reaffirm our determination to develop a legally binding instrument

to ensure its effective implementation.

We reaffirm our unwavering commitment

to full implementation of the objectives set forth in the Non-Proliferation Treaty. To that end, we welcome the IAEA's recent adoption of a program on strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the safeguards system.

We urge all States to conclude additional protocols with the IAEA at the earliest possible date. We reaffirm our commitment to the immediate commencement and early conclusion of a convention banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

We welcome the progress

on strategic arms control made at Helsinki in March, and look forward to the early entry-into-force of the START II agreement and the initiation of START III negotiations. We reaffirm the key role of the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty in strengthening European security, and welcome the decision to conclude its adaptation as expeditiously as possible. We welcome the recent agreement among Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and China on reduction of military forces along their borders and consider it an important contribution to the regions security.

We endorse unequivocally efforts by the UN Special Commission and the IAEA to eliminate weapons of mass destruction capabilities in Iraq and to monitor compliance. We reaffirm the importance of implementing the U.S.-DPRK Agreed Framework and full compliance by North Korea with its non-proliferation obligations. We therefore place great value on the continuing role of the IAEA in monitoring the freeze on North Korea's nuclear program, implementing safeguards, and helping preserve all information relating to the DPRK's past activity. We welcome the conclusion of negotiations for the EU to participate in the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) and call for further international support for KEDO, including the provision of funds, as well as the necessity of North-South dialogue. We call on North Korea to halt its development, deployment and export of ballistic missiles.

We welcome the emerging high-level

dialogue between India and Pakistan. We encourage both countries to bring their activities into conformity with international non-proliferation norms.

Consistent with our support for the CTBT's early entry into force, we encourage both countries to adhere to that treaty.

We recognize that global security and

stability are strengthened by promoting international responsibility in the transfer of arms and sensitive technologies, and to that end reaffirm our support for the Wassenaar Arrangement. We welcome the steady achievements under the UN

Register of Conventional Arms in promoting transparency in armaments. We encourage the work of the UN Panel of Governmental Experts on Small Arms to identify the ways and means to prevent and reduce the excessive and destabilizing transfer of small arms and light weapons and we will continue to work together to curb illegal trafficking in firearms.

Export Control Regimes

We underline our su

pport for the arrangements that make up the international export control regimes. The Zangger Committee and the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Missile Technology Control Regime, and, for those who are members, the Australia Group export control regime, all contribute critically to the global application and enforcement of international export control norms.

Anti-personnel Landmines

Last year w

e committed ourselves to spare no effort in securing a global ban on anti-personnel

nnel landmines. To this end, we support the effective and complementary efforts in a variety of fora, including at the Conference on Disarmament and in formal negotiations to take place in Oslo in September through the Ottawa Process with the goal of achieving such a ban [as soon as possible][before the end of the year]. We welcome the restrictions on anti-personnel landmines unilaterally declared by States, including by the members of the EU. We reaffirm the UN General Assembly resolution, approved overwhelmingly, calling for concluding an effective, legally-binding international agreement to ban anti-personnel landmines as soon as possible. All States should adhere to the strengthened Protocol on Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices. We encourage the international community to develop technological solutions to mine detection and clearance, and to strengthen its support for humanitarian demining and assistance to mine victims.

Political Situations

Hong Kong

We recognize the historic nature of China's imminent resumption of sovereignty over Hong Kong. Considering our durable interests in this financial and economic center, we welcome and place weight on China's commitments, contained in the 1984 UK-PRC Joint Declaration and in the 1990 PRC Basic Law. These include ensuring Hong Kong's continued stability and prosperity and preserving its way of life, its high degree of autonomy -- including an independent monetary and economic system -- its fundamental freedoms and the rule of law. These will provide the essential underpinnings for Hong Kong's future economic success. We look forward to democratic elections in Hong Kong for a new legislature as soon as possible. We take serious note of China's assurances in the Joint Declaration and Basic Law that the provisions of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights will continue to apply in Hong Kong.

Dem

ocratic Republic of the Congo

The momentous changes in the Democratic Republic of the Congo highlight the importance of peaceful democratic transition and the establishment of a broadly-based interim administration. We believe it is important to assist the new authorities in the transition to an elected government, promote respect for human rights, address urgent humanitarian needs, and facilitate economic renewal. We look forward to close cooperation with other donor countries, the United Nations, OAU, international financial institutions, and regional leaders in these efforts. The willingness of our governments to assist in the rebuilding of national institutions will depend on the new authorities' demonstrating their commitment to democratic reform, including elections, sound economic policies, public accountability and respect for human rights.

Haiti

The progress accomplished in Haiti as a result of the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti, underlines the necessity of continued international assistance to maintain stability and promote democratization, and economic development. We will take positive note of the Secretary General's new recommendations on the nature of the international presence in Haiti subsequent to the termination of the current UNSMIL mandate. We urge that Haiti press forward with implementing its economic modernization program.

Middle East Peace Process

The Peace Process

ss faces a crisis, and we are determined to reinject momentum into it. Restoring the sense of security and confidence among Israelis and Palestinians is essential. We shall do our utmost to reinvigorate implementation of the Oslo Accord

s and to uphold the principles of Madrid, including the exchange of land for peace. All the problems need to be addressed peacefully through serious and credible negotiations. Both sides must refrain from actions that impede the peace process by preempting permanent status negotiations. We believe strongly in the importance of working with Israel, Syria and Lebanon to resume direct talks in order to achieve a comprehensive settlement in the region. We welcome the important role the Monitoring Group has played in strengthening the Understanding of April 26, 1996 and in reducing risks to civilians in southern Lebanon and in Israel. We affirm the importance of the activities within the multilateral framework of the peace process.

Economic growth and prosperity are critical to peace. We urge regional parties to pursue economic cooperation among themselves and integration into the global economy. We welcome all efforts to promote the region's development, including assistance to the Palestinians, and urge donors to fulfill pledges made.

Iran, Iraq, Libya

[We have noted with interest the results of the recent elections in Iran and renew our call upon the Government of Iran to play a constructive role in regional and world affairs. In this regard, while noting the role Iran played in inter-Tajik talks in conjunction with the United Nations and other regional parties, we call upon the Government of Iran to desist from material and political support for extremist groups that are seeking to destroy the Middle East peace process and to destabilize the region. We further call upon the Iranian Government to reject the use of terrorism, including against Iranian citizens living abroad, and, in that connection, to desist from endorsing the continued threat to the life of Mr. Salman Rushdie and other people associated with his work. We call on all States to avoid any cooperation with Iran that might contribute to efforts to acquire nuclear weapons capabilities, or to enhance chemical, biological, or missile capabilities in violation of international conventions or arrangements.]

We confirm our determination to obtain full compliance with all UN Security Council resolutions related to Iraq and Libya. Only full compliance with these resolutions could result in the lifting of sanctions. We are pleased to note that the distribution of food and medicine under UNSCR 986 is providing some humanitarian relief to the Iraqi people.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

[In redraft.]

Cyprus

The Cyprus dispute

has remained unresolved for far too long. We fully support the mission of good offices of the United Nations Secretary General on Cyprus aimed at engaging the two Cypriot communities in negotiations to achieve a comprehensive settlement in accordance with relevant UN Resolutions and high-level agreements. We strongly endorse the Secretary General's recent invitation to the leaders of both communities and call on them to approach negotiations constructively and in good faith.

Albania

Noting the situation in Albania and its implications for regional stability, we express our appreciation to those organizations and institutions, acting within the coordinating framework of the OSCE under the strong leadership of Franz Vranitzky -- especially the EU as well as the WEU, UNHCR and Red Cross -- that are working with the Government of National Reconciliation to restore normalcy in the country. We also applaud the deployment of the Multin

ational Protection Force under Italian leadership and the authority of the UN Security Council. We underscore the importance that the upcoming elections in Albania restore democratic legitimacy and urge that all parties work together to restore political order, resume economic reforms, create a sound financial system and reestablish public safety.

Afghanistan

Noting the recent developments

in Afghanistan, we call on all Afghan parties to stop the fighting and to work together towards the formation of a broadly representative central government that will protect the rights of all Afghans and abide by Afghanistsans international obligations. Taking into account risks of regional destabilization, peace and stability can best be attained through political negotiations under UN auspices with the active and coordinated assistance of all countries concerned and provided that all external interference ceases. All Afghan parties and concerned countries should abide by the provisions of recent resolutions on Afghanistan adopted by the UN Security Council and General Assembly.

Korean Peninsula

We

welcome the recent developments concerning the Four Party meeting proposal aimed at achieving permanent peace on the Korean Peninsula, and we call upon the DPRK to agree to convene those talks without delay, as well as to engage seriously in North-South dialogue.

Cambodia

The recent political instability in Cambodia

is threatened to set back peace as well as the democratization process which Cambodian people established under the auspices of the UN in 1993. We strongly appeal to all Cambodian leaders to bring about political stability, civil order, and economic reconstruction through national reconciliation and good governance as well as through a free and fair election.

Myanmar

[We are concerned by the

current situation in Myanmar and call on the government to make further efforts for democratization on the occasion of that nations accession to ASEAN, particularly to enter into a meaningful political dialogue with leaders of the democratic opposition and ethnic minorities aimed at achieving a solution to the current situation.] [Concerned by the continuing widespread repression in Myanmar and the large-scale violations of human rights by the regime, we call on the SLORC to enter into a meaningful political dialogue with leaders of the democratic opposition and ethnic minorities aimed at achieving a solution to the current situation. We note the recent decision of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to admit Myanmar as a member of the organization in July and express the hope that the members of ASEAN will use their influence to encourage an early return to democracy in Myanmar.]

Next Summit

We have accepted the invitation of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom to meet in Birmingham on 15-17 May next year.

PAGE 16

PAGE 19

Denver Communiqu

9 AM

DATE \1 6/16/97; TIME 9:3

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NTRODUCTIONNational Security CouncilNational Security Council; {===== END
ATTACHMENT 2 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])

CREATION DATE/TIME:16-JUN-1997 16:40:44.00

SUBJECT: first draft attached

TO: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sherman G. Boone (CN=Sherman G. Boone/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

re: title "Human Cloning" Don't forget PhRMA's plea not to use this
shorthand for "cloning of entire human beings." Not to raise a dead
horse, and not wanting to get into the busniess of defining a human being,
might we go to "Cloning of Human Beings," however awkward? Guess not.=====

ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

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The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

THE CLONING OF HUMAN BEINGS

FACT SHEET

Summit participants agree that the new animal cloning technology, known as somatic cell nuclear transfer, should not be used to create children.

Human Cloning

We have taken note of recent scientific experiments which could open the way to creating a child by cloning an existing person. While recognizing the considerable benefits for basic research, agriculture and human health from cloning technology, we agree on the need for appropriate domestic legislation and close international cooperation to prohibit the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer to create a child, while countries explore ethical and scientific implications in greater depth. We are encouraged by the reflections underway within national ethics committees, as well as in various regional and international fora, which will enable a measured approach in deciding which uses of this technique are, and which are not unacceptable. We are determined to give a strong impetus to their work with a view to arriving as soon as possible at an appropriate universal moratorium.

“G-8 members” (replace with appropriate term) affirmed the positive uses of cloning technology for basic science and medical and agricultural research and product development. Various forms of cloning technology have been used for decades resulting in important biomedical and agricultural advances. Genes, cells, tissues, and even whole plants and animals have been cloned to develop new therapies for treating such disorders as cancer, diabetes, and cystic fibrosis. Cloning technology also holds promise for producing replacement skin, cartilage, or bone tissue for burn or accident victims, and nerve tissue to treat spinal cord injury.

While agreeing that such beneficial applications should not be impeded, member nations concluded that it would be morally unacceptable to create a child using somatic cell nuclear transfer technology. Several domestic and international advisory bodies have already expressed this view, which has been implemented in a number of countries. For example, on May 29, the European Commission’s Group of Advisers on the Ethical Implications of Biotechnology issued its opinion condemning “Reproductive Human Cloning.” Great Britain, Denmark, Germany, Australia, and Spain, have banned human cloning.

On June 7, President Clinton transmitted to Congress the “Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997.” This legislative proposal would implement the key recommendation of the President’s National Bioethics Advisory Commission for legislation to prohibit any attempt to create a human being using somatic cell nuclear transfer technology. In accord with other Bioethics Commission recommendations, the legislation would continue an existing ban on the use of government funds for such purposes and call on the private sector to adhere to the federal ban.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:16-JUN-1997 09:12:15.00

SUBJECT: Fact sheet for g-8

TO: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Sherman has asked for a fact sheet for the G-8 on cloning. I think it's just background for our staff (not to hand out). Is this something you can take care of? We have our two previous fact sheets to work from.
THanks.

**Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System
[EMAIL] and Tape Restoration Project [Email]**

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies a responsive email, already made available within another collection.

Collection: Elena Kagan systematic processing project.

Bucket: OPD

Creation Date: 1997-06-16

Subject: Re: G-8 on Cloning, revised again

Creator: Elena Kagan

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Lucia A. Wyman (CN=Lucia A. Wyman/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:17-JUN-1997 12:46:28.00

SUBJECT: Cloning Meetings

TO: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jeffrey M. Smith (CN=Jeffrey M. Smith/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Here are the meetings I have scheduled. You should plan on attending. If you cannot, please let me know.

Tuesday, June 17	4:00 pm, Ben Wu, (Morella) 2319R
Wednesday, June 18	3:00 pm, Kevin Brennan (S. Brown) 328 C
	4:00 pm, Kay Holcombe (H. Commerce
Committee)	564 Ford
Friday, June 20	2:30 pm, Karen Nelson and Paul Kim
(Waxman)	2204 R

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:17-JUN-1997 14:49:40.00

SUBJECT: Re: Cloning Meetings

TO: Lucia A. Wyman (CN=Lucia A. Wyman/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

We will meet you at east wing (your office?) at 3:40 then.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Lucia A. Wyman (CN=Lucia A. Wyman/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:17-JUN-1997 14:44:08.00

SUBJECT: Re: Cloning Meetings

TO: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I'll get a car from East Wing for 3:40. See you soon.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:17-JUN-1997 14:19:04.00

SUBJECT: Re: Cloning Meetings

TO: Lucia A. Wyman (CN=Lucia A. Wyman/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Jeffrey M. Smith (CN=Jeffrey M. Smith/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

How are you getting to the Hill. Can we go together? I will go to today's meeting.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Lucia A. Wyman (CN=Lucia A. Wyman/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:17-JUN-1997 14:57:19.00

SUBJECT: Re: Cloning Meetings

TO: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

great

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sherman G. Boone (CN=Sherman G. Boone/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:17-JUN-1997 08:44:44.00

SUBJECT: Re: first draft attached

TO: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I've re-worked your draft. I think its not quite there yet; do we wish to characterize what the President has called for a "ban" , "prohibition" or "moratorium"? I also would prefer to stick with a "title" that has a little more grab ("Human Cloning" -- the differences among types are highlighted in the text). Your suggestions on these and other nits appreciated.

Human Cloning
Fact Sheet

The Summit Leaders agreed that the new animal cloning technology, known as somatic cell nuclear transfer, should not be used to create children, but affirmed the positive uses of cloning technology for basic science and medical and agricultural research and product development.

Various forms of cloning technology have been used for decades resulting in important biomedical and agricultural advances. Genes, cells, tissues, and even whole plants and animals have been cloned to develop new therapies for treating such disorders as cancer, diabetes, and cystic fibrosis. Cloning technology also holds promise for producing replacement skin, cartilage, or bone tissue for burn or accident victims, and nerve tissue to treat spinal cord injury. While agreeing that such beneficial applications should not be impeded, member nations concluded that it would be morally unacceptable to create a child using somatic cell nuclear transfer technology.

This is the view recently expressed by several domestic and international advisory bodies. Last month, the European Commission,s Group of Advisers on the Ethical Implications of Biotechnology issued its opinion condemning &Reproductive Human Cloning.8 On June 9[?], President Clinton accepted the National Bioethics Advisory Commission,s report on the profound ethical issues raised by the possible cloning of human beings: the Commission unanimously agreed that it is morally unacceptable for anyone to attempt to create a child with the technology used to create Dolly the sheep.

Attempting to create a child using so-called somatic cell nuclear transfer

cloning would pose great risks to the child and raises ethical issues needing further discussion, and the Commission called for a moratorium on the use of the technique in humans. The Commission also found that the new technology may have many agricultural and medical benefits, concluded that the cloning of DNA, cells, tissues, and non-human animals -- using somatic cell nuclear transfer and other cloning techniques -- is not ethically problematic when conducted in compliance with existing regulations and guidelines.

Acting on the Commission's key recommendation, President Clinton announced legislation banning the use of the new technology to clone human beings. The "Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997" would implement the key recommendation of the National Bioethics Advisory Commission for legislation to prohibit any attempt to create a human being using somatic cell nuclear transfer technology. In addition, the President

½ Reaffirmed that no Federal funds will be used to clone human beings; the prohibition put in place in March will remain in effect while the proposed legislation is pending.

½ Urged privately funded scientists and clinicians to adhere to the voluntary moratorium called in March pending legislation.

½ Pledged to work with other countries to enforce a prohibition. Several countries, including [France?], Great Britain and Germany Spain, have banned human cloning. The Denver Summit agreement is consistent with this pledge.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sherman G. Boone (CN=Sherman G. Boone/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:17-JUN-1997 13:04:34.00

SUBJECT: Re: Denver Communique

TO: dhohman (dhohman @ os.dhhs.gov @ INET @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

following is a first stab at the cloning "fact sheet" for your review/consideration:

Cloning Of Human Beings Fact Sheet

The Summit Leaders agreed that the new animal cloning technology, known as somatic cell nuclear transfer, should not be used to create children, but affirmed the positive uses of cloning technology for basic science and medical and agricultural research and product development.

Various forms of cloning technology have been used for decades resulting in important biomedical and agricultural advances. Genes, cells, tissues, and even whole plants and animals have been cloned to develop new therapies for treating such disorders as cancer, diabetes, and cystic fibrosis. Cloning technology also holds promise for producing replacement skin, cartilage, or bone tissue for burn or accident victims, and nerve tissue to treat spinal cord injury. While agreeing that such beneficial applications should not be impeded, member nations concluded that it would be morally unacceptable to create a child using somatic cell nuclear transfer technology.

This is the view recently expressed by several domestic and international advisory bodies. Last month, the European Commission's Group of Advisers on the Ethical Implications of Biotechnology issued its opinion condemning & Reproductive Human Cloning.⁸ On June 9[?], President Clinton accepted the National Bioethics Advisory Commission's report on the profound ethical issues raised by the possible cloning of human beings: the Commission unanimously agreed that it is morally unacceptable for anyone to attempt to create a child with the technology used to create Dolly the sheep.

Attempting to create a child using so-called somatic cell nuclear transfer cloning would pose great risks to the child and raises ethical issues needing further discussion, and the Commission called for a moratorium on the use of the technique in humans. The Commission also found that the new technology may have many agricultural and medical benefits, concluded that the cloning of DNA, cells, tissues, and non-human animals -- using somatic cell nuclear transfer and other cloning techniques -- is not ethically problematic when conducted in compliance with existing regulations and guidelines.

Acting on the Commission's key recommendation, President Clinton announced legislation banning the use of the new technology to clone human beings. The "Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997" would implement the key recommendation of the National Bioethics Advisory Commission for legislation to prohibit any attempt to create a human being using somatic cell nuclear transfer technology. In addition, the President

½ Reaffirmed that no Federal funds will be used to clone human beings; the prohibition put in place in March will remain in effect while the proposed legislation is pending.

½ Urged privately funded scientists and clinicians to adhere to the voluntary moratorium called in March pending legislation.

½ Pledged to work with other countries to enforce a prohibition. Several countries, including [France?], Great Britain and Germany Spain, have banned human cloning. The Denver Summit agreement is consistent with this pledge.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sherman G. Boone (CN=Sherman G. Boone/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:18-JUN-1997 14:23:50.00

SUBJECT: Re: Comment on cloning "fact sheet"

TO: dhohman (dhohman @ os.dhhs.gov @ INET @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

here's the new fact sheet; please let me know ASAP if there are any more "problems."

Cloning Human Beings Fact Sheet

The Summit Leaders agreed that a new animal cloning technology, known as somatic cell nuclear transfer, should not be used to create children, but affirmed the positive uses of cloning technology for basic science and medical and agricultural research and product development.

Various forms of cloning technology have been used for decades resulting in important biomedical and agricultural advances. Genes, cells, tissues, and even whole plants and animals have been cloned to develop new therapies for treating such disorders as cancer, diabetes, and cystic fibrosis. Cloning technology also holds promise for producing replacement skin, cartilage, or bone tissue for burn or accident victims, and nerve tissue to treat spinal cord injury. While agreeing that such beneficial applications should not be impeded, member nations concluded that it would be unacceptable to create a child using somatic cell nuclear transfer technology.

This is consistent with the view recently expressed by several U.S. and international advisory bodies. Last month, the European Commission,s Group of Advisers on the Ethical Implications of Biotechnology issued its opinion condemning &Reproductive Human Cloning.⁸ On June 9, President Clinton accepted the National Bioethics Advisory Commission,s report on the profound ethical issues raised by the possible cloning of human beings: the Commission unanimously agreed that at this time it is morally unacceptable for anyone to attempt to create a child with the technology used to create Dolly the sheep.

The President,s Commission found that attempting to create a child using so-called somatic cell nuclear transfer cloning raises ethical issues

needing further discussion and would likely pose great risks to the child. The Commission called for a legislative moratorium on the use of the technique in humans. However, the Commission found that the new technology may have many agricultural and medical benefits, and concluded that the cloning of DNA, cells, tissues, and animals -- using somatic cell nuclear transfer and other cloning techniques -- is not ethically problematic when conducted in compliance with existing regulations and guidelines.

Acting on the Commission's key recommendation, President Clinton announced legislation banning the use of the new technology to clone human beings. The "Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997" would prohibit any attempt to create a human being using somatic cell nuclear transfer technology. In addition, the President:

• Reaffirmed that no Federal funds will be used to clone human beings; the prohibition he put in place in March will remain in effect while the proposed legislation is pending.

• Urged privately funded scientists and clinicians to adhere to the voluntary moratorium he called in March pending legislation.

• Pledged to work with other countries to enforce common aspects of our policies. Several countries, including [France?], Great Britain and Germany, have banned human cloning. The Denver Summit agreement is consistent with this pledge.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Barbara A. Matzner (CN=Barbara A. Matzner/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:18-JUN-1997 11:23:35.00

SUBJECT: Denver Summit Materials

TO: Sabine.Hader (Sabine.Hader @ bonn.bmf.bund400.de @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Sabine! So sorry you are having trouble getting this information. Enjoy Denver. I'll look forward to hearing from you via e-mail or telephone. Kind regards, Barbara.

Attached, you will find the latest version of the Denver Summit Communiqué of the Eight and the Statement of the Seven.

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
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Denver Summit Statement by Seven

Introduction

We, the Heads of State and Government of seven major industrial democracies, and the Representatives of the European Union, have met in Denver to discuss the challenges which we face in economic, financial and other areas as we approach the 21st Century.

We remain committed to sustaining growth with low inflation and contributing to world prosperity. The increasing globalization of markets is an important engine of world growth that provides opportunities to all countries. Our goal is to realize the full benefits of globalization for all while meeting the challenges it presents.

To achieve this goal, we must:
Implement policies to promote sustainable, non-inflationary growth; create jobs; restore sound public finances; and meet the challenge of the aging of our populations.

Work together with other countries to promote open markets for trade and investment and to support global financial stability, crucial underpinnings of economic growth and prosperity.

Promote the successful integration of the transition and developing countries of all regions of the world into the global economy.

Promoting Growth

Since

we met in Lyon, we have been encouraged by the many positive indicators in our economies: inflation remains low, growth continues at a solid yet sustainable pace or is increasing, and fiscal actions are reducing budget deficits. We welcome the impressive gains of the emerging economies, which have contributed significantly to global growth. We also welcome the progress of the transition economies toward creating stable macroeconomic conditions and implementing structural reforms. We call on those countries to work with us to ensure the efficient functioning of the international monetary and trade system.

But we still have

work to do in our own economies. More must be done to restore sound long-term fiscal positions and, in some countries, to ensure the soundness of the financial system. We are concerned about the high level of unemployment in some countries, which has serious consequences for growth, public finances and social cohesion. Some of our countries have registered strong economic growth and rising employment; in others, the recovery in job growth has not been satisfactory. More needs to be done -- especially in the latter cases -- to increase labor and product market efficiency through structural reform. We face the challenge of ensuring that all, particularly our young people, can participate in growth and benefit from it. In this respect, we encourage the work of the OECD on regulatory reform.

One of the most important challenges we face is responding to the economic, financial and social implications of the changing demographics in our aging societies. It could significantly affect our pension and health care costs; reduce public and private savings, and affect global flows of capital. We therefore pledge to undertake structural reforms that will address these issues. We have asked our Finance and Economic Ministers to examine, in coordination with other competent national authorities, the economic and fiscal implications of aging, including within the OECD and other relevant international organizations.

Our countries' circumstances and priorities differ.

In the United States,

with a long recovery and successful job creation, it is important to remain vigilant against a resurgence of inflation, to achieve the full promise of the agreement to balance the federal budget, and to promote savings. Canada, with very low inflation and impressive success in cutting budget deficits, recorded increasing growth in the second half of 1996. The continuing upswing should lead to further job creation.

Japan has the objective of achieving strong domestic demand-led growth and avoiding a significant increase in its external surplus. Further structural reforms, including broader deregulation initiatives and appropriate structural reforms in the fiscal area, are important over the medium term to revitalize the Japanese economy further.

France, Germany and Italy

share the challenging task of restoring strong employment growth. While pursuing efforts toward restoring sound long-term fiscal positions, they will need to deepen structural reforms to reduce barriers to job creation and reshape government

ments role in their economies, including through reforms of the tax and social security systems. The United Kingdom must keep inflation pressures under control and maintain budget deficit reduction while strengthening the economy's long-term growth potential, particularly through education and welfare reform.

We discussed EMU, including its international implications. We welcome the efforts of European Union countries to achieve a successful introduction of the Euro and a well-functioning EMU, underpinned by sound macroeconomic and structural policies, that would contribute to the stability of the international monetary system.

We reiterate our commitment to promoting international monetary stability. We have asked our Finance Ministers to continue to cooperate closely on economic policy and in the exchange markets.

Strengthening the Stability of the Global Financial System

International financial markets are becoming increasingly global and complex. This presents new opportunities that can lead to increased efficiencies in the functioning of the international financial system, thereby facilitating growth and prosperity. At the same time, these changes present new challenges. Beginning in Halifax and continuing through Lyon, we have encouraged financial regulators and the international financial institutions to take measures to deal effectively with possible systemic or contagion risks and foster financial stability, without stifling innovation or undermining the benefits of globalization, liberalization and competition. We welcome the concerted effort to strengthen the international financial system and endorse our Finance Ministers report, which outlines the progress achieved in the key areas we identified in Lyon.

National supervisors and international regulatory bodies have put in place a network of cooperative arrangements and developed proposals to enhance the supervision of internationally-active financial institutions, on both an on-going basis and in emergency situations. These efforts should help the regulatory framework better reflect market developments. Moreover, Finance Ministers have agreed to consider what changes may be needed in their domestic laws and regulations, as appropriate, to facilitate information exchange. Steps have been taken to strengthen risk assessment, reduce foreign exchange settlement risk, and improve market transparency to help our consumers, investors, and regulators better identify, manage, and control risks. In addition, the G-10 Working Party on Electronic Money identified a set of broad objectives and key considerations to help guide national approaches to emerging electronic payment technologies.

The Working Party on Financial Stability in Emerging Market and Economies has outlined a concrete strategy to assist emerging economies in strengthening their financial systems, and the Basle Committee on Banking Supervision has developed a set of Core Principles which will contribute significantly to the adoption of improved prudential standards worldwide. We urge the dissemination and endorsement of these reports and implementation of their recommendations.

These efforts to promote financial stability and mitigate possible financial crises are part of an important ongoing process to which we attach great importance. We urge our national supervisors to develop further and implement proposals to enhance international regulatory cooperation. We call on the international financial institutions and the international regulatory bodies to fulfill their roles in assisting emerging market economies in strengthening their financial systems and prudential standards. Our Finance Ministers will consu

It with the relevant supervisory and international regulatory bodies and international organizations to develop approaches for further actions, and report prior to the next Summit on progress in implementing these initiatives.

Building

an Integrated Global Economy

The International Financial Institutions in a Changing World

The rapid growth of global trade and private capital flows requires continuing adaptation and reform of the international financial institutions (IFIs). We therefore reaffirm our support for the ambitious program of IFI reforms underway following Halifax, and our conviction that their comprehensive implementation will substantially strengthen the effectiveness of the international monetary system. We pledge to work collaboratively with the institutions as they pursue these efforts, and to cooperate among ourselves and with others having a stake in the international monetary system to provide them the resources and multilateral support needed for success.

We value the IMF's surveillance of the international monetary system. We place particular importance on the IMF helping countries build long-term potential through trade and investment liberalization. By the time of the World Bank/IMF annual meetings in Hong Kong, we seek substantial agreement on key elements of an amendment to the IMF Articles to give the IMF the specific mandate to promote capital account liberalization to meet the new challenges in global capital markets. We welcome the IMF's progress in strengthening surveillance and promoting improved transparency. Increased attention to financial sector problems that could have significant macroeconomic implications, and to promoting good governance and transparency, will help prevent financial crises. Equally important is appropriate transparency in the Funds' activities with member countries. We welcome the IMF's progress and plans in these areas. We seek substantial agreement toward a proposed amendment of the IMF Articles to provide for an equity allocation of Special Drawing Rights, and ask the IMF to [complete] [report on] this work by the time of the Hong Kong World Bank/IMF meetings in September.

The World Bank's Strategic Compact

represents a welcome commitment to a new direction, emphasizing greater Bank impact on poverty reduction, strong new partnerships with the private sector, and a concentration of operations on countries genuinely committed to sound policies and the welfare of all their citizens. We fully endorse the Bank's commitment to a stronger focus on building institutional capacity, especially in the poorest countries, and its recognition of the central importance of transparency, accountability, and good governance in this effort. We look forward to full and timely implementation of these commitments. We urge the regional development banks to participate fully in meeting these same challenges. We welcome the World Bank Group's initiative to present at the Hong Kong meetings innovative ways to support private sector infrastructure investment in developing countries.

Transparent, accountable, and responsive public institutions are essential to achieving sustained economic development and healthy democracies. In this regard, we welcome the long-standing efforts of the World Bank to promote good governance and adoption by the Asian Development Bank of a good governance policy.

We urge the IMF and the World Bank to finalize governance policies, consisting of principles and guidelines on best governance practices which would be disseminated to the international community and serve as benchmarks for evaluation of performance. We request that Ministers report back to us in Birmingham on the IMF's and World Bank's progress in promoting good governance and helping countries

ries to combat corruption, which adversely affects economic policy formulation and execution, resource allocation and economic growth.

It is incumbent on us to help ensure that the IFIs have the multilateral support and financial resources needed to succeed with their ambitious and important reforms. For the multilateral banks, this means meeting our financial commitments in full, particularly with respect to vital concessional lending operations such as IDA. We also agree that the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) needs sufficient resources to continue to support, in close cooperation with other members of the World Bank Group, private sector investment in developing countries. Recognizing the importance of ensuring that the IMF continues to have adequate resources to fulfill its systemic responsibilities, we urge the IMF Board to [complete] [report on progress of its work on] the Eleventh General Review of quotas by the time of the Hong Kong World Bank/IMF meetings in September. Continuation of the ESAF with adequate resources is needed to maintain a full role for the IMF in promoting growth and development in the poorest countries.

[Our governments welcome the new round of Russian economic reform launched this year to promote sustainable growth. Russias plan for fundamental tax reform is essential to put that countrys fiscal situation on a sound footing. We fully agree with Russias intention to pursue vigorously structural reforms to improve the investment environment, promote competition, fight crime and corruption, and strengthen the social sector. In this context, full implementation of Russias EFF program with the IMF is critical. Successful implementation will help Russia to attract higher flows of private investment. In addition, a deepening and expansion of Russias relations with the World Bank and the EBRD, through both increased lending and guarantees, will support this ambitious structural reform agenda.]

Global Partnership for Development

We reiterate our commitment to sustainable and widely-shared economic growth and development, and reaffirm our full partnership with developing countries and the multilateral institutions, as agreed in Lyon. We remain committed, through this partnership and our bilateral efforts, to meeting the interrelated challenges of eradicating deep-seated poverty, investing in human potential and promoting dignity, and building on the clear lessons and major achievements of the past decade. We recognize and welcome the complementary and increasingly important role of the private sector in meeting these challenges.

This partnership is based on shared responsibilities and shared interests. For our part, we are committed to a sound global financial system, open trade and investment regimes, and consistent and sustainable growth in the advanced economies. We must ensure that adequate development assistance is available, and that it be concentrated primarily where it will have greatest impact, on the poorest countries in danger of being left further behind, and on the priority human resource investments that are the ultimate source of sustainable development. For their part, recipient countries must pursue sound macroeconomic policies; make fiscal choices that genuinely promote development and minimize unproductive expenditures, especially military expenditures; ensure the best possible use of our support; and respect the basic rights of individuals. We will reinforce these efforts with our active support. We reaffirm the Lyon commitment to support the IFIs efforts to curtail unproductive expenditure in developing countries through our aid and credits.

Our partnership with the developing countries, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa, where problems associ-

ated with poverty and marginalization are acute, can deepen and take on an additional, more market-oriented dimension as they implement comprehensive, outward looking and effective economic reform measures to promote financial and fiscal stability, trade and investment liberalization, sustainable development, and growth. We urge the IFIs to reinforce their efforts to support reforming Sub-Saharan African countries in particular to identify priority problems and reinforce steps toward openness, regional integration, and deeper participation in the world economy. Such actions should assist productive foreign investment and domestic social formation. We call on the IFIs to report on their efforts by the time of the Hong Kong World Bank/IMF meetings. In addition, we welcome an increased focus on microenterprise development strategies in developing countries to broaden participation, and will work to promote best practices in microfinance through bilateral and multilateral assistance.

Debt Relief for the Poorest Countries

We welcome the substantial progress that has been made in implementing the new debt initiative launched in Lyon to help heavily indebted poor countries (the HIPC initiative) implement the bold reforms needed for debt relief to lead to sustainable financial positions and stronger growth. The IMF and World Bank have established specific mechanisms to provide effective multilateral debt reduction for countries qualifying under the HIPC initiative, and have made available initial funds for this purpose. The Paris Club has also shown its readiness to fully participate in the initiative, on the basis of fair burden sharing.

We look forward to further implementation of the agreed framework for this initiative in the coming year and expect additional countries to qualify for relief in the months ahead. The IMF and World Bank should fulfill their roles, including the provision of interim relief. They should also continue to coordinate closely with other multilateral institutions to assure their participation, taking into account the particular needs of the African Development Bank.

The success of the new initiative relies on a combination of strong debtor reform programs and effective debt relief. We welcome that some countries have already substantially reduced bilateral concessional debt. Other countries should reinforce efforts to reduce or, where possible, extinguish such debt for the poorest reforming countries.

Combating Corruption and Financial Crimes

We urge the IMF and the multilateral development banks to strengthen their activities to help countries fight corruption, including measures to ensure the rule of law, improve the efficiency and accountability of the public sector, and increase institutional capacity and efficiency, all of which help remove economic and financial incentives and opportunities for corrupt practices. We support and encourage the IFIs in their efforts to promote good governance in their respective areas of competence and responsibility.

In addition to its closer focus on broad governance issues, the World Bank has taken concrete steps against corruption by raising public sector procurement standards worldwide through greater transparency and rigor in the standards it applies to Bank-funded contracts. We urge the regional development banks to collaborate fully in this effort, including by establishing procurement standards that meet the highest standard.

We note with satisfaction the decision by the OECD Ministers in May urging implementation of their previous recommendation to eliminate tax deductibility of bribes paid to foreign public officials in international business transactions. We

are resolved in our commitment to submit criminalization proposals to our legislative bodies by April 1, 1998, and to seek their enactment by the end of 1998.

Also, we are resolved, to that end, promptly to open negotiations of a convention to be completed by the end of this year with a view to its entry into force as soon as possible within 1998.

We reiterate our commitment to improve international cooperation between law enforcement agencies and financial regulators on cases involving serious financial crimes and regulatory abuse. We ask our experts to report and make recommendations at Birmingham.

Money laundering poses a continuing threat to the democratic values and financial integrity of all of our countries. The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is leading the international fight against money laundering, and we believe that the FATF should continue its important work. The key challenge will be to spread the anti-money laundering message to all regions of the globe. FATF should consider expanding its membership to include a select group of non-member countries committed to the Forty FATF Recommendations which can play a significant role in their regions. FATF should seek stronger cooperation with regional organizations, the support of the international financial institutions and the cooperation of the international financial services industry. Over the next year, we urge the FATF to review ways to advance its essential work and look forward to receiving its conclusions in Birmingham as we consider renewal of its mandate for an additional five-year period.

Supporting Growing Global Trade and Investment

Trade and investment are essential to increased prosperity, sustainable economic growth and job creation. We attach high priority to full and effective implementation of the Uruguay Round agreements to support the goals of further trade liberalization to spread the benefits of globalization. Globalization will only be sustainable if everyone enjoys the benefits of the resulting economic gains. We welcome the WTO's first Ministerial Conference in Singapore in December, and the important trade agreements covering \$1 trillion in information technology goods and telecommunications services achieved earlier this year and look forward to its expansion. We believe that it will be in the interests of all WTO members to secure a financial services agreement by the end of this year, on a full MFN basis, that contains significantly improved market access and national treatment commitments from a broader range of countries. We shall negotiate constructively to achieve such a result and urge our partners to join us in this effort. Similarly, we look forward to a successful completion in 1998 of the OECD negotiations on the Multilateral Agreement on Investment.

We restate the primacy of an open, multilateral, trading system based on the WTO. Next year's 50th anniversary of the GATT provides an occasion to reflect on what we have achieved and an opportunity to look to the future. We endorse the program of work and timetable for further trade liberalization built into the Uruguay Round agreements and elaborated by Trade Ministers at Singapore. We are committed to building the widest possible support for this process. We agreed to explore further market opening initiatives, taking into account developments in the world economy, the widening membership of the multilateral system, and important traditional trade barriers that remain. We renew our commitment to the observance of internationally recognized core labor standards.

We attach a high priority to expanding the membership of the WTO, on the basis of commitments to adhere to WTO rules and to provide commercially meaningful market access. As agreed at Singa

pore, we also support the further integration of the least-developed countries in the trading system; through a plan of action, including, for example, providing predictable and favorable duty-free market access conditions for their products to help foster the expansion and diversification of their exports. We look to the WTO-UNCTAD-ITC Conference to enhance their capacity to benefit from increased trade and investment. We each will continue to improve, through various means, access to our markets for least-developed countries.

The development of electronic commerce has the potential to yield great benefits to all our citizens and enterprises. To do so, it must be able to grow in a predictable and stable environment. We have directed our officials to work with the OECD, WTO, other appropriate international organizations, and the private sector to identify opportunities to facilitate global electronic commerce, as well as the challenges it poses to ensure preservation of national security interests, consumer protections, effective tax administration and the ability to deal with criminal activities, including money laundering.

In Lyon we initiated an effort to standardize and simplify customs procedures. We urge our customs experts to complete their work in the next year and report prior to our next meeting on their efforts to standardize both the data required by customs and other related administrations to carry out their responsibilities and the form in which data are to be reported electronically, and to reduce data requirements to a minimum consistent with effective administration of customs responsibilities.

The globalization of national economies has increased the challenge of harmful tax competition. As stated in the Lyon communiqu , tax schemes aimed at attracting financial and other geographically mobile activities can create harmful tax competition between states, carrying risks of distorting trade and investment, and could lead to the erosion of national tax bases. Harmful tax competition also undermines the fairness and neutrality of the tax system. Hence we attach great importance to the work undertaken by the OECD. We hope that the OECD can produce its conclusions and recommendations on this subject in time for our consideration at next year's Summit.

Nuclear Safety

We have made significant progress in implementing the 1995 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Ukraine on Chornobyl Closure. We reaffirm our commitment to assist Ukraine, within the context of the MOU, in mobilizing funds for energy projects to help meet its power needs in 2000 and beyond after Chornobyl's closure. To date, projects have been agreed totaling over \$1 billion. We call upon Ukraine to continue to undertake the reforms necessary for sustainable growth, particularly in its energy sector.

Chornobyl Sarcophagus

We agreed on the importance of securing the environmental safety of the sarcophagus covering the remains of the destroyed Chornobyl reactor. This task is inevitably beyond the resources of Ukraine alone. This is a major challenge for the international community. We endorse the setting up of a multilateral funding mechanism and have agreed that the G7 will contribute \$[x] over the lifetime of the project. We call upon concerned governments and other donors to join us at a special pledging conference this fall to ensure full implementation of this project.

Denver Summit Statement DRAFT - PAG

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Denver Summit Of The Eight
INTRODUCTION
We, the partici
pants in the Denver Summit of the Eight, as major industrialized democracies, h
ave discussed the steps necessary, both internationally and domestically, to sh
ape the forces of integration to ensure prosperity and peace for our citizens a
nd the entire world as we approach the twenty-first century. We have agreed to
work closely with all willing partners in fostering global partnership for peac
e, security, and sustainable development that includes strengthening democracy,
and human rights, and helping prevent and resolve conflicts.
Continuing the im
portant steps we have taken, the Denver Summit of the Eight marks a new and dee
per participation by Russia in our efforts. Russia has taken bold measures to
complete its historic transformation into a market democracy. We are committed
to continue the trend of increased Russian participation in the work of our of

ficials between summits. Cooperation to integrate Russias economy into the global economic system represents one of our most important priorities. [We endorse Russias commitment to fully implement its EFF program with the IMF.] We will work together to reach agreement on the conditions of Russias early participation as a creditor in the Paris Club, and support the goal of early Russian accession to the WTO on the basis of [commercial] conditions generally applicable to newly acceding members. We also look forward to continued Russian progress toward accession to the OECD.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUES

The process of globalization, a major factor underlying the growth of world prosperity in the last fifty years, is now advancing rapidly and broadly. Globalization encompasses the expansion of cross-border flows of ideas and information, goods and services, technology and capital. More openness and integration across the global economy create opportunities for increased prosperity as countries specialize in those economic activities which they do best, while also promoting increased competition and efficiency, and the rapid spread of technological innovations. Our task, as we enter the 21st Century, is to make the most of these opportunities

At the same time, globalization may create new challenges. The increasing openness and interdependence of our economies, with deep trade linkages and ever greater flows of private capital, means that problems in one country can spill over more easily to affect the rest. We must cooperate to maintain global economic and financial stability. We must also ensure that all segments of society, and indeed all countries across the globe, have the opportunity to share in the prosperity made possible by global integration and technological innovations. It is particularly important that young adults see the path to a successful life, and be adequately prepared to follow that path.

Rapid technological change and demographic shifts are also having an important impact on the global economy. We must take advantage of the possibilities for growth to address unemployment and economic insecurity. Sound economic policies and the structural reforms necessary to allow markets to function properly are essential if we are to meet the many domestic and international challenges we all face. Measures that expand the availability of high quality education and training and increase the responsiveness of labor markets to economic conditions will aid the ability of our people to adjust to all types of structural changes. We look forward to the high-level conference on employment that takes place this fall in Japan, which is expected to contribute to the discussion on responses to structural changes. We also welcome the proposal by the United Kingdom to host a conference of Finance and Social Affairs Ministers early next year on growth, employability, and inclusion, to prepare for further discussion of these vital issues at our meeting next year.

The Opportunities and Challenges of Aging Populations

Increased life expectancy and improved health among our elderly are two major achievements of this century. In the next century, these successes will present us with both opportunities and challenges, as longer life expectancies and lower birth rates significantly raise the proportion of seniors in our countries populations. Prime Minister Hashimotos Initiative for a Caring World has provided us the opportunity to focus on the implications of these developments.

We discussed the idea of active aging -- the desire and ability of many older people to

continue work or other socially productive activities well into their later years, and agreed that old stereotypes of seniors as dependent should be abandoned. We considered new evidence suggesting that disability rates among seniors have declined in some countries while recognizing the wide variation in the health of older people. We discussed how our nations can promote active aging of our older citizens with due regard to their individual choices and circumstances, including removing disincentives to labor force participation and lowering barriers to flexible and part-time employment that exist in some countries. In addition, we discussed the transition from work to retirement, life-long learning and ways to encourage volunteerism and to support family care-giving.

We examined the differing implications of population aging for our nations pension, health and long-term care systems in the next century. Active aging strategies can be a useful way to advance structural reforms in the areas of health and social welfare. Some of our countries face major challenges in sustaining their public pension systems and would benefit from early action to restore balance.

Different ways were suggested to address this issue, including increasing the labor force participation of seniors, particularly those in their fifties and early sixties, and raising national savings rates. Investing in human capital, including maximizing opportunities for life-long learning were mentioned as ways to facilitate the continued work preparedness of mature adults. Some countries will be more affected by the demands of health care financing for seniors. We concluded that efficient and effective management of this challenge should help us to meet the needs of an aging society without overburdening younger generations.

We agreed that it is important to learn from one another how our policies and programs can promote active aging and advance structural reforms to preserve and strengthen our pension, health and long-term care systems. Our governments will work together, within the OECD and with other international organizations, to promote active aging through information exchanges and cross-national research. We encourage collaborative biomedical and behavioral research to improve active life expectancy and reduce disability, and have directed our officials to identify gaps in our knowledge and explore developing comparable data in our nations to improve our capacity to address the challenges of population aging into the 21st century.

Small and Medium Enterprises

The contributions of small and medium-sized enterprises to employment and economic dynamism in our societies are widely recognized. Fostering a business setting conducive to the growth of dynamic young enterprises is a key to job creation. In our discussion, we surveyed the obstacles to such growth, including the unavailability of debt or equity capital at critical stages of a firm's growth, unnecessary regulation, difficulties adopting existing innovative technologies, and the problems of smaller businesses in entering global markets. We stress the need to remove these obstacles. We also examined some exemplary practices within our countries to promote the growth of small and medium-sized companies, as well as vocational training and education within these companies, and considered how we might benefit from these successes. Best practices in our countries could also be useful examples for developing and transition-market economies, as development of small and medium-sized enterprises favors creation of jobs and social stability, disseminates entrepreneurial capacities and helps to promote and diversify exports.

GLOBAL ISSUES

Even as global integration and rapid advances in communic

ations and transportation have spurred economic growth, these same trends have exposed us to complex problems that defy unilateral solutions. In recent years our Summits have devoted increasing attention to our cooperative efforts to confront these problems.

Environment

This is a pivotal year for efforts to promote sustainable development and protect the environment. We are determined to address the environmental challenges that will affect the quality of life of future generations and to enhance public awareness, especially among our youth, of the importance of advancing sustainable development goals.

UN General Assembly Special Session

We discussed the progress that has been made since the 1992 Rio Earth Summit in defining and promoting sustainable development, and we commit ourselves to taking action in areas critical to advancing this agenda. Sustainable development demands the full integration of environment, economic and social policies; should be based upon democratic governance and respect for human rights; and should have poverty eradication as one of its ultimate objectives. In this connection, we reaffirm the vital contribution of civil society. We urge the United Nations General Assembly, at its Special Session to be held next week, to reaffirm and give impetus to the Rio commitments, to take stock of implementation since Rio, and, most importantly, to develop a manageable list of priority issues to address in future work on sustainable development.

Climate Change

We are determined to take the lead and show seriousness of purpose in strengthening international efforts to confront climate change. We must forge at the Third Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in Kyoto, a strong agreement that fully meets the remit of the Berlin mandate, and that contains legally binding emission limitation and reduction targets. We support an agreement that will advance us toward the ultimate goal of stabilizing atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at an acceptable level in an efficient and cost-effective way[, and that allows Signatories appropriate flexibility in the manner in which they meet the targets]. We are committed to achieve emissions targets that

[are meaningful, realistic and equitable and which maintain accountability and transparency.]

[are meaningful, realistic and equitable, that maintain accountability and transparency, and are effective in limiting and reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the post-2000 era.]

[substantially

lly reduce greenhouse gas emissions below 1990 levels for the years 2005, 2010 and 2020. Developed countries should, individually or jointly, reduce emissions levels by the year 2010 by 15% with respect to 1990. They should also commit themselves to common and coordinated policies and measures that would help us avoid competitive distortions and achieve ambitious targets.]

[reduce greenhouse

gas emissions significantly below 1990 levels by 2005 and 2010, with coordinated policies and measures.]

[significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions below 1990 levels by 2005 and 2010.]

Action by developed countries alone will not

be sufficient to meet this goal. Measurable steps will also be needed by developing countries, and their obligations will increase as their economies grow.

We agree to work in partnership with them to that effect. In this context, we resolve to facilitate the development of environmental technology and its diffusion to developing countries. We also will work with developing countries to build environmental capacity and to promote environmental education.

We stress

the importance of setting up an appropriate mechanism for monitoring and ensuring compliance among Parties. We also agreed to work together to enhance international efforts to further develop global systems for monitoring climate change and other environmental trends.

Forests

Forests continue to be destroyed and

degraded at alarming rates in many parts of the world. To reverse this trend, we call on all countries to work with us to begin implementation of the proposals for action put forward by the UNCSD Inter-governmental Panel on Forests and to develop constructive programs, inter alia, to implement national forest programs for sustainable forest management, establish networks of protected areas, assess the state of each nation's forests using agreed criteria and indicators, harness responsible private sector investment in forests and eliminate illegal logging. We welcome the progress made in implementing the Brazilian Pilot Program initiated in Houston. We urge the Special Session of the United Nations

[t

o establish an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to develop an international convention to ensure the conservation and sustainable management of the world's forests. This negotiation should be completed by the year 2000.]

[to launch

an intergovernmental initiative for coordinated action to promote national transparency and accountability and to build further consensus on global issues, including on the advisability of initiating a global forest convention.]

Freshwater

Water

Many people throughout the world do not have access to safe water. Increased human, industrial and agricultural wastes can diminish water quality, with adverse effects for ecosystems and human health and safety, particularly for children. The Special Session of the UN General Assembly should encourage the CSD to develop a practical plan of action to address freshwater-related issues, including promotion of efficient water use, improvement of water quality and sanitation, technological development and capacity building, public awareness and institutional improvements. To achieve these objectives, we have also agreed to promote bilateral and regional cooperation on freshwater concerns, and to enhance coordination of our efforts in this area.

Oceans

We must strengthen our

efforts to protect the world's oceans. We will work to ensure an effective and integrated effort to deal with key concerns, including sustainable fishing, shipping, marine pollution from land-based and off-shore activities, and oil spill prevention and emergency response. In this connection, we will also enhance cooperation in monitoring the ecology in the Northern Pacific, as well as in forecasting earthquakes and tsunamis in this region.

Environmental Standards

for Export Credit Agencies

Private sector financial flows supported by official

export credit agencies (ECAs) of the industrial nations have a significant impact on sustainable development worldwide. Governments can help promote sustainable practices by taking environmental factors into account when providing expo

rt credits and/or credit insurance for investments in infrastructure [and equipment]. We encourage the OECD [Participants Group] to develop common environmental guidelines for all export credit agencies as expeditiously as possible[, with the aim of implementing the guidelines by the May 1999 OECD ministerial]. In the interim, we encourage ECAs to exchange information and develop the necessary technical expertise on environmental matters.

Childrens Environmental Health

Protecting the health of our children is a shared fundamental value. Children throughout the world face significant threats to their health from an array of environmental hazards, and we recognize particular vulnerabilities of children to environmental threats. Our governments will explicitly incorporate children into environmental risk assessments and standard setting and together will work to strengthen information exchange, provide for microbiologically safe drinking water, and reduce childrens exposure to lead, environmental tobacco smoke and other air pollutants.

Institutions

Strong international institutions are essential to coordinating global efforts to protect the environment and to achieve sustainable development.

The UNGA Special Session should confirm the role of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) as the strategic forum for integrating the social, environmental and economic aspects of sustainable development. The CSD should develop action plans with concrete objectives and time tables to guide its work in the four agreed priority areas: freshwater; oceans; land resources, including forests; and sustainable energy use.

To ensure an effective response to urgent global environmental problems, we have supported the refocused mandate for the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), the leading global environmental authority, as affirmed by the UNEP Governing Council in Nairobi this year. UNEP should promote the coherent implementation of environmental protection within the UN system and serve as an authoritative advocate for the global environment. The newly formed High-level Committee of Environment Ministers and Officials should consider the international environmental agenda and elaborate upon and advance the reforms needed to ensure UNEPs effectiveness, with a particular emphasis on greater policy, program and financial accountability. We look forward to a revitalized UNEP being able to attract the resources needed for its tasks.

In the medium term, further efforts may be necessary to ensure the long-term coherence and efficiency of the UNs work on the environment. We encourage the Secretary General to review the handling of environmental matters within the UN system and to explore possible means and structures to improve further the coordination among, and effectiveness of, the concerned institutions.

We reaffirm the importance of the Global Environmental Facility as the leading multilateral funding mechanism for the global environment. We will work to strengthen its finances and enhance its effectiveness. In this regard, we will each do our part to contribute to a successful replenishment of the Facility.

Infectious Diseases

Infectious diseases, including childhood pneumonia, diarrhea, tuberculosis, malaria, and HIV/AIDS are responsible for a third of all deaths in the world. They pose significant challenges to the health, security and financial resources of the global community. In many parts of the

e world, infectious diseases and deaths from infectious disease have risen sharply in the last decade for a variety of reasons, including the emergence of drug-resistant microbes and the increased movement of people and products.

In the

coming year, our governments will promote more effective coordination of international responses to outbreaks; promote development of a global surveillance network, building upon existing national and regional surveillance systems; and help to build public health capacity to prevent, detect and control infectious diseases globally. Central to this work will be strengthening and linking existing activities in and among each of our countries, and in other fora, especially the World Health Organization. [We support the efforts of the WHO and endorse the recent World Health Assembly resolutions regarding the quality of biological and pharmaceutical products.]

Preventing the transmission of HIV infection

and the development of AIDS is an urgent global public health imperative. While other prevention and treatment methods must be pursued, in the long term the development of safe and effective vaccines against AIDS holds the best chance of limiting, and eventually eliminating, the threat of this disease. We will work to provide the resources necessary to accelerate AIDS vaccine research, and together will enhance international scientific cooperation and collaboration. Cooperation among scientists and governments in the developed and developing world and international agencies will be critical. We call on other states to join us in this endeavor.

The Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) must

help expand the scale and quality of the response to HIV/AIDS. As a group and with others, we will work to assure that it has resources adequate to fulfill its mandate.

Nuclear Safety

We reaffirm our commitments from the 1996 Moscow Summit

on Nuclear Safety and Security to give an absolute priority to safety in the use of nuclear energy. We note that further substantial progress is still required in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and in the Newly Independent States, especially by strengthening regulatory authorities, enhancing reactor safety and improving safety culture. We consider further joint efforts to this end a major priority. In this regard, we attach the greatest importance to the full implementation of the Nuclear Safety Account agreements.

We note with

satisfaction the entry into force by the Nuclear Safety Convention and the preparations now underway for the first review meeting to be held in April 1999.

We applaud the rapid progress made in developing the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management and encourage finalization. We welcome the forthcoming adoption of the Protocol to amend the Vienna Convention on civil liability for nuclear damage and of a new Supplementary Funding Convention as called for at the Moscow Nuclear Summit. [Each of our governments will give early consideration to joining these new conventions.] These conventions will facilitate international safety cooperation and provide for increased compensation for victims in the event of a nuclear accident.

Global Energy Issues

Market-oriented energy policies can promote sustainable

energy use, energy investment and trade. We request that our officials prepare a concept paper to set the agenda for a proposed Ministerial in Moscow dealing with our shared interests in deregulation, privatization, pipeline transit issues, nuclear safety, and links between energy and the environment.

Tr

Transnational Organized Crime

We remain committed to combating transnational organized crime, and have worked actively to implement the forty recommendations agreed upon at Lyon. We have taken action within our own borders and with one another, and strengthened cooperation bilaterally, multilaterally, and with other nations and groups to bring criminals to justice through mutual legal assistance and extradition, to promote cooperation among our law enforcement agencies, to strengthen document security and improve strategies to combat alien smuggling, and to prevent illegal trafficking in firearms. In the coming year, we will continue our efforts with a special focus on high-tech crimes such as those involving computer and telecommunications technology and, as appropriate, other new trends in transnational organized criminal activity.

Illicit Drugs

We are determined

to intensify our efforts to combat the production, trafficking and use of illicit drugs, which represent a global threat to the safety of our citizens, and the well-being of our societies and institutions. Reaffirming the common responsibility of all concerned States, we recognize that a successful strategy to combat illicit drugs requires effective action against both the supply and the demand for such drugs. We stress the importance of demand reduction. Together with strict law enforcement against use of drugs, programs aimed at treatment and rehabilitation, education and prevention are of major importance in our fight against drugs.

We have asked our appropriate government agencies to build on their established patterns of cooperation to address this common threat. In particular, we will study mechanisms that would assist in the development of healthy, drug-free economies in all States; support further efforts to share relevant information on money-laundering, chemical precursors, new synthetic drugs, trafficking patterns and methods, and other data; and will work together to strengthen the capabilities of law enforcement institutions to combat illicit drugs. Our governments will work together to develop the agenda for the UN General Assembly Special Session on Drugs in June 1998.

Terrorism

We reaffirm

our determination to combat terrorism in all forms, irrespective of motive. We oppose concessions to terrorist demands and are determined to deny hostage-takers any benefits from their acts. We welcome the growing consensus on adopting effective and legitimate means of countering terrorism.

Last year, our Ministers

adopted twenty-five recommendations to combat terrorism. We have received a positive response worldwide, in particular in the UN General Assembly. Together we have made substantial progress on many of these recommendations, including: drafting and negotiating a UN convention on terrorist bombing; promoting improved international standards for airport security, explosives detection, and vehicle identification; promoting stronger laws and export controls on the manufacture, trade and transport of explosives; initiating a directory of counter-terrorism competencies; inviting all States to promote the use of encryption which may allow, consistent with OECD guidelines, lawful government access to combat terrorism.

We have asked our Ministers to intensify diplomatic efforts to ensure that by the year 2000 all States join the international counterterrorism conventions specified in the 1996 UN resolution on measures to counter terrorism. We have instructed our officials to take additional steps: to strengthen t

the capability of hostage negotiation experts and counterterrorism response unit
s; to exchange information on technologies to detect and deter the use of mater
ials of mass destruction in terrorist attacks; to develop means to deter terror
ist attacks on electronic and computer infrastructure; to strengthen maritime s
ecurity; to exchange information on security practices for international specia
l events; and to strengthen international cooperation and consultation.

Human C

loning

We have taken note of recent scientific experiments which could open the
way to creating a child by cloning an existing person. While recognizing the
considerable benefits for basic research, agriculture and human health from clo
ning technology, we agree on the need for appropriate domestic legislation and
close international cooperation to prohibit the use of somatic cell nuclear tra
nsfer to create a child, while countries explore ethical and scientific implica
tions in greater depth. We are encouraged by the reflections underway within n
ational ethics committees, as well as in various regional and international for
a, which will enable a measured approach in deciding which uses of this techniq
ue are, and which are not unacceptable. We are determined to give a strong imp
etus to their work with a view to arriving as soon as possible at an appropriat
e universal moratorium.

[Space Station

We [welcome][look forward to] the sign

ing of the Agreement to establishing an international space station. This is
an excellent example of international cooperation in carrying out large and pr
omising projects in the field of exploration and peaceful uses of outer space.]

United NationsReform

We reaffirm the crucial role of the United Nations in mai
ntaining international peace and security and in fostering global partnership a
nd sustainable development. To this end, we support thorough-going reform and
welcome progress that has occurred since our meetings in Halifax and Lyon. We w
elcome Secretary General Kofi Annans recent reform proposals and support their
rapid implementation; we also look forward to the Secretary-Generals more exten
sive proposals next month. We remain committed to working with all UN members
to realize these reforms.

In order for the UN to cope with the challenges of th

e 21st century, financial reform should proceed together with necessary reform
measures in other areas. The UN system must be placed on a firm financial foot
ing through full and timely payment of obligations, and development of a more l
ogical and equitable scale of assessments. Budgets throughout the UN system sh
ould be scrutinized with emphasis on prioritization and maximum operating effie
iency. We look forward to the Secretary Generals specific proposals for reinve
sting savings from improved cost-effectiveness in high priority development pro
grams. Robust oversight mechanisms and sound personnel policies are essential
for success.

The urgent challenges of economic and social development require t

he UN to coordinate more effectively the policies and activities of its various
bodies including the specialized agencies. To this end, the UNs Economic and
Social Council (ECOSOC), supported by the Under Secretary General for economic
and social issues, should strengthen its policy and coordination role, in part
icular through streamlining its subsidiary bodies and improving its working rel
ationship with international financial institutions and the WTO. We welcome th
e recent reforms in the governance of the funds and programs as well as in the
various UN bodies, in particular at UNCTAD and in the regional commissions; the

se efforts should be sustained and expanded.

We call for a thorough and urgent review of the UNs funds and programs, as well as a system-wide review of the roles and mandates of specialized agencies and commissions. We welcome the Secretary Generals recommendations for strengthened integration at the country level and better coordination at headquarters. In this context, we recommend the UN undertake performance evaluations of the coordination of its development activities in a range of representative countries. We expect the least developed countries to be the principal beneficiaries of improved efficiency in the UNs development work.

We reaffirm that the UN must further improve its ability to act quickly and effectively to address threats to international peace and security including by reforming its institutions. We will continue to help develop the capacities of the UN in preventing and resolving conflicts. We support steps taken recently by the UN to strengthen its capacity for rapid reaction from the early warning stage to the stage of rapid deployment of new, approved, peace keeping operations and urge continued improvements in these areas.

AFRICA: PARTN

ERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

At Lyon, we initiated a New Global Partnership for Development, noting both that developing countries have a fundamental responsibility for promoting their own development, and that developed countries must support these efforts. We paid particular attention to the problems of Sub-Saharan African countries, many of which continue to face unusually severe challenges. This year, we aim to translate the principles of that Partnership into new concrete action to support the efforts of African countries to participate fully in the expansion of global prosperity and to spread the benefits throughout their societies. Our objective is not only to facilitate the progressive integration of African countries into the world economy, but also to foster the integration of poor populations into economic, social and political life of their countries.

We are encouraged by positive developments, including the adoption of democratic and economic reforms in many Sub-Saharan African countries. Since 1990, more than twenty African nations have held free and fair elections. Democratic governance and the rule of law, in Africa as elsewhere, lay the foundation for human rights, including the rights of women, and sustainable development. We commend those African countries that have set an example by undertaking democratic reforms, improving rule of law and administration of justice, avoiding unproductive expenditures (including excessive military expenditures), and strengthening public institutions and civil society. We will support African efforts to promote democracy and good governance, improve the integrity of public institutions, enhance the transparency of government spending, in particular of procurement, and develop national anti-bribery regulations.

Increased prosperity ultimately depends upon creating an environment for domestic capital formation, private sector-led growth and successful integration into global markets. We are encouraged by the increasing number of Sub-Saharan countries that have made progress toward financial sustainability through fiscal and financial practices and have adopted growth and market oriented economic policies, including trade liberalization and investment climate improvement. These initiatives have produced a welcome acceleration of growth since 1994. We expect the international financial institutions to play an important role in supporting reform in Sub-Saharan African countries. Their support should help to promote productive foreign direct investment and domestic capital formation. We look forward to the I

FIs reporting on their efforts by the time of the Hong Kong World Bank/IMF meetings.

Trade policy is key to development for Sub-Saharan Africa. Trade liberalization by African countries will promote more efficient utilization of resources. At the same time, access to our markets is a crucial tool for fostering economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa. We each will continue to improve, through various means, access to our markets for African exports. We support the further integration of the least developed countries into the world trading system. In this regard, African countries will be major beneficiaries of efforts in the WTO on a plan of action to provide, inter alia, predictable and favorable market access conditions for least developed countries. We are committed to the effective implementation of this plan and intend to participate actively in the high-level WTO/UNCTAD/International Trade Center meeting later this year. We welcome African initiatives for regional trade liberalization and economic cooperation.

Consistent with WTO obligations, we will consider ways to enhance opportunities for the Sub-Saharan African countries that need them most and are undertaking effective reform measures. We will review our own bilateral aid and trade promotion programs to ensure that they support climates conducive to economic growth and private investment, including by strengthening capacity.

Substantial flows of official development assistance will continue to play an essential role in building the capacity of Sub-Saharan African countries to achieve their development objectives. We are committed to a results-oriented approach to development policy, particularly in alleviating poverty. But development assistance alone cannot overcome inappropriate policies. We will work with African countries to ensure adequate and well-targeted assistance for those countries which have the greatest need and carry out the necessary broad-based reforms.

This assistance will include support for democratic governance, respect for human rights, sound public administration, efficient legal and judicial systems, infrastructure development, rural development, food security, environmental protection and human resource development, including health and education of their people. In this regard, we will work to strengthen cooperation among concerned institutes to facilitate and coordinate capacity building efforts.

To maximize the effectiveness of our efforts, we will deepen the dialogue with African partners, work for greater local ownership of development strategies and encourage the participation of non-governmental actors. We will also strengthen donor coordination, including with emerging donors. We welcome and fully support the emerging trend of intra-regional and inter-regional cooperation to further African development.

The United Nations plays a major role in development in Africa, and African countries will be major beneficiaries of reform of the UN economic and social development activities. We encourage the UNs development funds and programs and specialized agencies, to emphasize work in the field in Africa and to fully integrate and coordinate their efforts, both at the headquarters and at the country level. We are encouraged by the Economic Commission on Africa's efforts to energize and focus its activities. The UN Development Programs decision to allocate a portion of its resources based on program quality is a useful approach to assuring effectiveness, and we urge that it be adopted more broadly in the UNs work.

A number of African countries are making impressive efforts to harness the information revolution in support of democracy and sustainable development. We welcome the Africa Information Society Initiative. We support

ort their efforts to establish information networks to link African countries with each other and to the rest of the world. In this regard, we welcome the Toronto Global Knowledge 97 Conference.

We applaud African leadership in developing effective local capacities in conflict prevention, peacekeeping and post-conflict reconciliation and recovery. We will support African peace-building initiatives at the regional, sub-regional and national levels, in particular by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), taking into account the recent OECD Guidelines on Conflict, Peace, and Development Cooperation, and we will help to forge active partnerships with the United Nations and other donors. We encourage the UN Secretary General, as part of his reform efforts, to identify ways the international community can further strengthen Africa's initiatives. We also call for the expanded utilization of the existing UN Trust Fund for African peacekeeping and conflict prevention, as well as other relevant UN funds; and broader and substantial donor commitments to the OAU and to subregional bodies with specialized mechanisms for conflict mediation, as well as to the UN/OAU Special Envoy to the Great Lakes.

We reaffirm our support for long-term efforts to promote more rapidly deployable African peacekeeping capacities. We welcome closer coordination among African troop-contributing countries, regional organizations, donors, and the UN in the development of training, joint exercises, common peacekeeping doctrine, and other efforts to ensure interoperability. [We also look forward to the establishment of an African Peacekeeping Support Group at the UN, and we urge interested countries to actively explore mechanisms for coordination of practical activities.]

We express our grave concern at the recent attacks against refugees as well as against personnel of refugee and humanitarian organizations. We emphasize that host States must prevent such acts and prosecute the perpetrators.

We have requested that our officials report to us prior to next year's Summit in Birmingham about the efforts they have undertaken together to implement all aspects of this partnership.

IV. Political Issues

Together, we are pursuing a strategy of global integration to create a more secure and stable international community. Already, we have used our political cooperation to broaden and deepen the community of open markets and open societies, and in the next year we will work together to build on these efforts. Our Partnership for Development is designed explicitly to support the economic and political development of nations which run the risk of being marginalized from the process of integration. We will focus our energies on strengthening adherence to the norms and principles of international cooperation, and will work together to take effective measures against those who threaten those objectives. We recognize our common interest and responsibility in helping bring an end to conflicts that threaten to disturb international peace and to undermine our deepened cooperation.

Democracy and Human Rights

Recent years have seen an unprecedented growth of democracy worldwide. Yet young democratic states can be fragile and short-lived. We have a responsibility and opportunity to further strengthen democratic values and fundamental freedoms where they have taken hold and extend them to each where they have not.

Human rights are at the heart of our concerns. Ensuring accountability for violations of human rights and international humanitarian

Law is essential to promote conflict resolution and peace. The new UN High Commissioner for Human Rights will have a crucial role to play. We will continue to give full support to the International Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, and work to ensure that the international community and States concerned bring to justice through due process persons responsible for violations of human rights and international humanitarian law.

Recognizing that strengthening

democracy is essential to strengthening peace and human rights, and looking to the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1998, we will work together in the coming year to build on our governments most effective democratic development, peacebuilding and human rights programs. Our efforts will focus on promoting good governance and the rule of law, strengthening civil society, expanding women's political participation, and boosting business and labor support for democracy, particularly in young democracies and societies in conflict. The protection of the most underrepresented or vulnerable is critical to broaden participation in the democratic process and prevent societal conflict. We will work to ensure adoption and ratification of international instruments designed to provide protection to these groups, in particular the speedy adoption of an International Labor Organization Convention on the eradication of intolerable forms of child labor. We will work through multilateral and regional organizations, particularly with the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD as well as in partnership with non-governmental organizations and young democracies. We also will consider common efforts to promote democracy where it is not now established.

We have asked our Ministers to form a Working Group to coordinate these efforts and to make recommendations for consideration at our next Summit.

Democracy, economic growth and development cannot reach their full potential without good governance, in particular the accountability of political leaders and public servants, especially for corruption. We will actively work to eliminate corruption in aid-funded procurement and the cross-border payment of bribes to government officials. We will take immediate steps to criminalize the bribery of foreign public officials in commercial transactions and to eliminate the tax-deductibility of such bribes, and we call upon all other countries to do the same.

Non-proliferation, Arms Control and Disarmament

Since

the Moscow Summit on Nuclear Safety and Security, we have taken important steps to implement the agreed Programme for Preventing and Combating Illicit Trafficking in Nuclear Materials. We will expand participation in this program to include countries in Central and Eastern Europe, and in Central Asia. Further regarding the safe and effective management of fissile material, with respect to such materials no longer required for defense purposes, we will continue our cooperation through concrete initiatives, in particular the French-German-Russian project to build a pilot plant in Russia to produce MOX fuel from weapons plutonium, which is open to additional states, and the related U.S.-Russian cooperation on the conversion of weapons plutonium.

We have worked together to advance

our common non-proliferation, arms control, and disarmament goals. The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is an historic milestone, and we call upon all States to sign and ratify it rapidly to ensure its early entry into force. We welcome the entry into force of the Chemical Weapons Convention. We advocate its full and effective implementation, and look forward to the early ratification of the Convention by the States that have not yet done so. Recognizing that enhancing

ng confidence in compliance would reinforce the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, we reaffirm our determination to develop a legally binding instrument to ensure its effective implementation.

We reaffirm our unwavering commitment

to full implementation of the objectives set forth in the Non-Proliferation Treaty. To that end, we welcome the IAEA's recent adoption of a program on strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the safeguards system.

We urge all States to conclude additional protocols with the IAEA at the earliest possible date. We reaffirm our commitment to the immediate commencement and early conclusion of a convention banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

We welcome the progress

on strategic arms control made at Helsinki in March, and look forward to the early entry-into-force of the START II agreement and the initiation of START III negotiations. We reaffirm the key role of the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty in strengthening European security, and welcome the decision to conclude its adaptation as expeditiously as possible. We welcome the recent agreement among Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and China on reduction of military forces along their borders and consider it an important contribution to the regions security.

We endorse unequivocally efforts by the UN Special Commission and the IAEA to eliminate weapons of mass destruction capabilities in Iraq and to monitor compliance. We reaffirm the importance of implementing the U.S.-DPRK Agreed Framework and full compliance by North Korea with its non-proliferation obligations. We therefore place great value on the continuing role of the IAEA in monitoring the freeze on North Korea's nuclear program, implementing safeguards, and helping preserve all information relating to the DPRK's past activity. We welcome the conclusion of negotiations for the EU to participate in the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) and call for further international support for KEDO, including the provision of funds, as well as the necessity of North-South dialogue. We call on North Korea to halt its development, deployment and export of ballistic missiles.

We welcome the emerging high-level dialogue between India and Pakistan. We encourage both countries to bring their activities into conformity with international non-proliferation norms.

Consistent with our support for the CTBT's early entry into force, we encourage both countries to adhere to that treaty.

We recognize that global security and stability are strengthened by promoting international responsibility in the transfer of arms and sensitive technologies, and to that end reaffirm our support for the Wassenaar Arrangement. We welcome the steady achievements under the UN Register of Conventional Arms in promoting transparency in armaments. We encourage the work of the UN Panel of Governmental Experts on Small Arms to identify the ways and means to prevent and reduce the excessive and destabilizing transfer of small arms and light weapons and we will continue to work together to curb illegal trafficking in firearms.

Export Control Regimes

We underline our su

pport for the arrangements that make up the international export control regimes. The Zangger Committee and the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Missile Technology Control Regime, and, for those who are members, the Australia Group export control regime, all contribute critically to the global application and enforcement of international export control norms.

Anti-personnel Landmines

Last year w

e committed ourselves to spare no effort in securing a global ban on anti-personnel landmines. To this end, we support the effective and complementary efforts in a variety of fora, including at the Conference on Disarmament and in formal negotiations to take place in Oslo in September through the Ottawa Process with the goal of achieving such a ban [as soon as possible][before the end of the year]. We welcome the restrictions on anti-personnel landmines unilaterally declared by States, including by the members of the EU. We reaffirm the UN General Assembly resolution, approved overwhelmingly, calling for concluding an effective, legally-binding international agreement to ban anti-personnel landmines as soon as possible. All States should adhere to the strengthened Protocol on Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices. We encourage the international community to develop technological solutions to mine detection and clearance, and to strengthen its support for humanitarian demining and assistance to mine victims.

Political Situations

Hong Kong

We recognize the historic nature of China's imminent resumption of sovereignty over Hong Kong. Considering our durable interests in this financial and economic center, we welcome and place weight on China's commitments, contained in the 1984 UK-PRC Joint Declaration and in the 1990 PRC Basic Law. These include ensuring Hong Kong's continued stability and prosperity and preserving its way of life, its high degree of autonomy -- including an independent monetary and economic system -- its fundamental freedoms and the rule of law. These will provide the essential underpinnings for Hong Kong's future economic success. We look forward to democratic elections in Hong Kong for a new legislature as soon as possible. We take serious note of China's assurances in the Joint Declaration and Basic Law that the provisions of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights will continue to apply in Hong Kong.

Dem

ocratic Republic of the Congo

The momentous changes in the Democratic Republic of the Congo highlight the importance of peaceful democratic transition and the establishment of a broadly-based interim administration. We believe it is important to assist the new authorities in the transition to an elected government, promote respect for human rights, address urgent humanitarian needs, and facilitate economic renewal. We look forward to close cooperation with other donor countries, the United Nations, OAU, international financial institutions, and regional leaders in these efforts. The willingness of our governments to assist in the rebuilding of national institutions will depend on the new authorities' demonstrating their commitment to democratic reform, including elections, sound economic policies, public accountability and respect for human rights.

Haiti

The progress accomplished in Haiti as a result of the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti, underlines the necessity of continued international assistance to maintain stability and promote democratization, and economic development. We will take positive note of the Secretary General's new recommendations on the nature of the international presence in Haiti subsequent to the termination of the current UNSMIL mandate. We urge that Haiti press forward with implementing its economic modernization program.

Middle East Peace Process

The Peace Process

ss faces a crisis, and we are determined to reinject momentum into it. Restoring

g the sense of security and confidence among Israelis and Palestinians is essential. We shall do our utmost to reinvigorate implementation of the Oslo Accords and to uphold the principles of Madrid, including the exchange of land for peace. All the problems need to be addressed peacefully through serious and credible negotiations. Both sides must refrain from actions that impede the peace process by preempting permanent status negotiations. We believe strongly in the importance of working with Israel, Syria and Lebanon to resume direct talks in order to achieve a comprehensive settlement in the region. We welcome the important role the Monitoring Group has played in strengthening the Understanding of April 26, 1996 and in reducing risks to civilians in southern Lebanon and in Israel. We affirm the importance of the activities within the multilateral framework of the peace process.

Economic growth and prosperity are critical to peace. We urge regional parties to pursue economic cooperation among themselves and integration into the global economy. We welcome all efforts to promote the region's development, including assistance to the Palestinians, and urge donors to fulfill pledges made.

Iran, Iraq, Libya

[We have noted with interest the results of the recent elections in Iran and renew our call upon the Government of Iran to play a constructive role in regional and world affairs. In this regard, while noting the role Iran played in inter-Tajik talks in conjunction with the United Nations and other regional parties, we call upon the Government of Iran to desist from material and political support for extremist groups that are seeking to destroy the Middle East peace process and to destabilize the region. We further call upon the Iranian Government to reject the use of terrorism, including against Iranian citizens living abroad, and, in that connection, to desist from endorsing the continued threat to the life of Mr. Salman Rushdie and other people associated with his work. We call on all States to avoid any cooperation with Iran that might contribute to efforts to acquire nuclear weapons capabilities, or to enhance chemical, biological, or missile capabilities in violation of international conventions or arrangements.]

We confirm our determination to obtain full compliance with all UN Security Council resolutions related to Iraq and Libya. Only full compliance with these resolutions could result in the lifting of sanctions. We are pleased to note that the distribution of food and medicine under UNSCR 986 is providing some humanitarian relief to the Iraqi people.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

[In redraft.]

Cyprus

The Cyprus dispute

has remained unresolved for far too long. We fully support the mission of good offices of the United Nations Secretary General on Cyprus aimed at engaging the two Cypriot communities in negotiations to achieve a comprehensive settlement in accordance with relevant UN Resolutions and high-level agreements. We strongly endorse the Secretary General's recent invitation to the leaders of both communities and call on them to approach negotiations constructively and in good faith.

Albania

Noting the situation in Albania and its implications for regional stability, we express our appreciation to those organizations and institutions, acting within the coordinating framework of the OSCE under the strong leadership of Franz Vranitzky - especially the EU as well as the WEU, UNHCR and

Red Cross -- that are working with the Government of National Reconciliation to restore normalcy in the country. We also applaud the deployment of the Multinational Protection Force under Italian leadership and the authority of the UN Security Council. We underscore the importance that the upcoming elections in Albania restore democratic legitimacy and urge that all parties work together to restore political order, resume economic reforms, create a sound financial system and reestablish public safety.

Afghanistan

Noting the recent developments in Afghanistan, we call on all Afghan parties to stop the fighting and to work together towards the formation of a broadly representative central government that will protect the rights of all Afghans and abide by Afghanistan's international obligations. Taking into account risks of regional destabilization, peace and stability can best be attained through political negotiations under UN auspices with the active and coordinated assistance of all countries concerned and provided that all external interference ceases. All Afghan parties and concerned countries should abide by the provisions of recent resolutions on Afghanistan adopted by the UN Security Council and General Assembly.

Korean Peninsula

We welcome the recent developments concerning the Four Party meeting proposal aimed at achieving permanent peace on the Korean Peninsula, and we call upon the DPRK to agree to convene those talks without delay, as well as to engage seriously in North-South dialogue.

Cambodia

The recent political instability in Cambodia has threatened to set back peace as well as the democratization process which Cambodian people established under the auspices of the UN in 1993. We strongly appeal to all Cambodian leaders to bring about political stability, civil order, and economic reconstruction through national reconciliation and good governance as well as through a free and fair election.

Myanmar

[We are concerned by the current situation in Myanmar and call on the government to make further efforts for democratization on the occasion of that nation's accession to ASEAN, particularly to enter into a meaningful political dialogue with leaders of the democratic opposition and ethnic minorities aimed at achieving a solution to the current situation.] [Concerned by the continuing widespread repression in Myanmar and the large-scale violations of human rights by the regime, we call on the SLORC to enter into a meaningful political dialogue with leaders of the democratic opposition and ethnic minorities aimed at achieving a solution to the current situation. We note the recent decision of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to admit Myanmar as a member of the organization in July and express the hope that the members of ASEAN will use their influence to encourage an early return to democracy in Myanmar.]

Next Summit

We have accepted the invitation of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom to meet in Birmingham on 15-17 May next year.

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NTRODUCTIONNational Security CouncilNational Security Council; {===== END
ATTACHMENT 2 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:18-JUN-1997 16:30:56.00

SUBJECT: Re: Comment on cloning "fact sheet"

TO: Sherman G. Boone (CN=Sherman G. Boone/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: dhohman (dhohman @ os.dhhs.gov @ inet @ lngtwy [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Looks great to me.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sherman G. Boone (CN=Sherman G. Boone/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:18-JUN-1997 14:05:14.00

SUBJECT: Re: Comment on cloning "fact sheet"

TO: dhohman (dhohman @ os.dhhs.gov @ INET @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Thanks for the info, though I'm not sure what to do with it.... I will
e-mail back a revised text in a few minutes.

sgb

dhohman @ os.dhhs.gov

06/18/97 12:56:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: sherman g. boone

cc:

Subject: Re: Comment on cloning "fact sheet"

Comments by : David Hohman@IOS.OIA@OS.DC

Date : Wednesday, June 18, 1997 13:45:33

Forwarded to : smtp[sherman_g._boone@oa.eop.gov]

----- [Original Message] -----

To : <dhohman@OS.DHHS.GOV>

From : WILLIAM RAUB <WRAUB@OSASPE.DHHS.GOV>

Subject : Comment on cloning "fact sheet"

Date : Wednesday, June 18, 1997 at 12:28:27 pm EDT

The fact sheet is fine as far as it goes but is silent on one of the most
controversial issues associated with cloning -- i.e., creation of human
embryos for research purposes. If the Summit Leaders choose not to
discuss embryo research, the current draft of the fact sheet could

suffice. If they discuss embryo research, additional text may be needed; but, at this stage, I have no good idea as to what that language might be. In view of pre-Summit statements from various nations and multinational groups, consensus at the Summit re embryo research (other than agreement to disagree) seems unlikely.

The pertinent background is as follows:

Strictly speaking, the legislative ban recommended by NBAC and proposed by the President would allow the creation of a human embryo by somatic cell nuclear transfer if that embryo were intended only for research use. Some prominent voices within the U.S. (e.g., Senator Bond, Representative Ehlers, and spokespersons for right-to-life groups) and in other nations (e.g., the German Research Minister) believe the ban should extend to research uses as well.

Creation of human embryos for research purposes (irrespective of the technology employed) already is a prohibited use of funds from the U.S. federal government. However, privately funded activities within the U.S. in human embryo research are not subject to this prohibition; nor would they be prohibited by the President's legislative proposal.

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

RFC-822-headers:

Received: from conversion.pmdf.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDf V5.0-4 #6879)
id <01IK7Y07ION4003D8I@PMDf.EOP.GOV> for "sherman g. boone"@oa.eop.gov; Wed,
18 Jun 1997 13:57:29 -0500 (EST)

Received: from gatekeeper.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDf V5.0-4 #6879)
id <01IK7Y06DFB4003YNJ@PMDf.EOP.GOV> for sherman_g._boone@oa.eop.gov; Wed,
18 Jun 1997 13:57:27 -0500 (EST)

Received: from B11WDC-OV08B.os.dhhs.gov by gatekeeper.eop.gov;
(5.65v3.2/1.1.8.2/17Oct95-0424PM) id AA21502; Wed, 18 Jun 1997 13:56:53 -0400

Received: by os.dhhs.gov; Wed, 18 Jun 1997 13:45:31 -0400 (EDT)

Resent-date: Wed, 18 Jun 97 13:45:35 nA

Resent-from: David Hohman <dhohman@os.dhhs.gov>

Resent-message-id: <"vines.E+X7+yu,enA"@os.dhhs.gov>

X-Priority: 3 (Normal)

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])

CREATION DATE/TIME:18-JUN-1997 17:36:55.00

SUBJECT: Foreign prohibition of cloning

TO: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sherman G. Boone (CN=Sherman G. Boone/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

A number of groups have expressed the need for a ban on human cloning but very few countries have actually passed laws to do this. I would edit the fact sheet to state that respected international bodies such as the Council of Europe and the World Health Organization have called for a ban, consistent with the language in our paragraph for the joint communique.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:18-JUN-1997 09:50:58.00

SUBJECT: Cloning hill meetings

TO: Lucia A. Wyman (CN=Lucia A. Wyman/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I won't be able to go with you today. Too much happening on tobacco.

Sorry.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: William J. Antholis (CN=William J. Antholis/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:26-JUN-1997 10:30:02.00

SUBJECT: for molly reilly: denver communique

TO: tafwipl (tafwipl @ igc.org @ INET @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

DENVER SUMMIT OF THE EIGHT

COMMUNIQUE

DENVER, JUNE 22, 1997

INTRODUCTION

1. We, the participants in the Denver Summit of the Eight, as major industrialized democracies, have discussed the steps necessary, both internationally and domestically, to shape the forces of integration to ensure prosperity and peace for our citizens and the entire world as we approach the twenty-first century. We have agreed to work- closely with all willing partners in fostering global partnership for peace, security, and sustainable development that includes strengthening democracy, and human rights, and helping prevent and resolve conflicts.

2. Continuing the important steps we have taken, the Denver Summit of the Eight marks a new and deeper participation by Russia in our efforts. Russia has taken bold measures to complete an historic transformation into a democratic state with a market economy. We are committed to continue the trend of increased Russian participation in the work of our officials between Summits and reiterate our shared commitment to the promotion of a fuller involvement of Russia in the Summit process. Cooperation to integrate Russia's economy into the global economic system represents one of our most important priorities. We welcome the understanding reached between Russia and the Chairman of the Paris Club on the basis for Russia's participation and look forward to the Paris Club and Russia finalizing an agreement in the near future. We support the goal of early Russian accession to the WTO on the basis of conditions generally applicable to newly acceding members. We also look forward to continued Russian progress toward accession to the OECD using

the potential of the recently created Liaison Committee between Russia and the OECD.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUES

3. The process of globalization, a major factor underlying the growth of world prosperity in the last fifty years, is now advancing rapidly and broadly. Globalization encompasses the expansion of cross-border flows of ideas and information, goods and services, technology and capital. More openness and integration across the global economy create opportunities for increased prosperity as countries specialize in those economic activities which they do best, while also promoting increased competition and efficiency, and the rapid spread of technological innovations. Our task, as we enter the 21st Century, is to make the most of these opportunities.

4. At the same time, globalization may create new challenges. The increasing openness and interdependence of our economies, with deep trade linkages and ever greater flows of private capital, means that problems in one country can spill over more easily to affect the rest. We must cooperate to promote global growth and prosperity. We must also insure that all segments of society, and indeed all countries across the globe, have the opportunity to share in the prosperity made possible by global integration and technological innovations. It is particularly important that young adults see the path to a successful life, and be adequately prepared to follow that path.

5. Rapid technological change and demographic shifts are also having an important impact on the global economy. We must take advantage of the possibilities for growth to address unemployment and economic insecurity. Sound economic policies and the structural reforms necessary to allow markets to function properly are essential if we are to meet the many domestic and international challenges we all face. Measures that expand the availability of high quality education and training and increase the responsiveness of labor markets to economic conditions will aid the ability of our people to adjust to all types of structural changes. We look forward to the high-level conference on employment that takes place this fall in Japan, which is expected to contribute to the discussion on responses to structural changes. We also welcome the proposal by the United Kingdom to host a conference of ministers responsible for finance and social affairs early next year on growth,

employability, and inclusion, to prepare for further discussion of these vital issues at our meeting next year.

THE OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF AGING POPULATIONS

6. Increased life expectancy and improved health among our elderly are two major achievements of this century. In the next century, these successes will present us with both opportunities and challenges, as longer life expectancies and lower birth rates significantly raise the proportion of seniors in our countries' populations. Prime Minister Hashimoto's "Initiative for a Caring World" has provided us the opportunity to focus on the implications of these developments.

7. We discussed the idea of "active aging" -- the desire and ability of many older people to continue work or other socially productive activities well into their later years, and agreed that old stereotypes of seniors as dependent should be abandoned. We considered new evidence suggesting that disability rates among seniors have declined in some countries while recognizing the wide variation in the health of older people. We discussed how our nations can promote active aging of our older citizens with due regard to their individual choices and circumstances, including removing disincentives to labor force participation and lowering barriers to flexible and part-time employment that exist in some countries. In addition, we discussed the transition from work to retirement, life-long learning and ways to encourage volunteerism and to support family care-giving.

8. We examined the differing implications of population aging for our nations' pension, health and long-term care systems in the next century. Active aging strategies can be a useful way to advance structural reforms in the areas of health and social welfare. Some of our countries face major challenges in sustaining their public pension systems and would benefit from early action to restore balance. Different ways were suggested to address this issue, including increasing the labor force participation of seniors and raising national savings rates. Investing in human capital, including maximizing opportunities for life-long learning, were mentioned as ways to facilitate the continued work preparedness of mature adults. Some countries will be more affected by the demands of health care financing for seniors. We concluded that efficient and effective management of this challenge

should help us to meet the needs of an aging society without overburdening younger generations.

9. We agreed that it is important to learn from one another how our policies and programs can promote active aging and advance structural reforms to preserve and strengthen our pension, health and long-term care systems. Our governments will work together, within the OECD and with other international organizations, to promote active aging through information exchanges and cross-national research. We encourage collaborative biomedical and behavioral research to improve active life expectancy and reduce disability, and have directed our officials to identify gaps in our knowledge and explore developing comparable data in our nations to improve our capacity to address the challenges of population aging into the 21st Century.

SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

10. The contributions of small and medium-sized enterprises to employment and economic dynamism in our societies are widely recognized. Fostering a business setting conducive to the growth of dynamic young enterprises is a key to job creation. In our discussion, we surveyed the obstacles to such growth, including the unavailability of debt or equity capital at critical stages of a firm's growth, unnecessary regulation, difficulties adopting existing innovative technologies, and the problems of smaller businesses in entering global markets. We stress the need to remove these obstacles. We also examined some exemplary practices within our countries to promote the growth of small and medium-sized companies, as well as vocational training and education within these companies, and considered how we might benefit from these successes. Best practices in our countries could also be useful examples for developing and transition-market economies, as development of small and medium-sized enterprises favors creation of jobs and social stability, disseminates entrepreneurial capacities and helps to promote and diversify exports. We will pursue our work in other areas.

GLOBAL ISSUES

11. Even as global integration and rapid advances in communications and transportation have spurred economic growth, these same trends have exposed us to complex problems that defy unilateral solutions. In recent years our Summits have devoted increasing a

ttention to our cooperative efforts to confront these problems.

ENVIRONMENT

12. This is a pivotal year for efforts to promote sustainable development and protect the environment. We are determined to address the environmental challenges that will affect the quality of life of future generations and to enhance public awareness, especially among our youth, of the importance of advancing sustainable development goals.

UN General Assembly Special Session

13. We discussed the progress that has been made since the 1992 Rio Earth Summit in defining and promoting sustainable development, and we commit ourselves to taking action in areas critical to advancing this agenda. Sustainable development demands the full integration of environment, economic and social policies; should be based upon democratic governance and respect for human rights; and should have poverty eradication as one of its ultimate objectives. In this connection, we reaffirm the vital contribution of civil society. We urge the United Nations General Assembly, at its Special Session to be held next week, to reaffirm and give impetus to the Rio commitments, to take stock of implementation since Rio, and, most importantly, to develop a manageable list of priority issues to address in future work on sustainable development.

Climate Change

14. Overwhelming scientific evidence links the build-up of greenhouse gasses in the atmosphere to changes in the global climate system. If current trends continue into the next century, unacceptable impacts on human health and the global environment are likely. Reversing these trends will require a sustained global effort over several decades, with the involvement of all our citizens, and changes in our patterns of consumption and production.

15. We are determined to take the lead and show seriousness of purpose in strengthening international efforts to confront climate change. Our ultimate goal must be to stabilize atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gasses at an acceptable level. This will require efficient and cost-effective policies and measures sufficient to lead to a significant reduction in emissions.

16. International cooperation will be essential. At the Third Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in Kyoto we must forge a strong agreement that is consistent with the Berlin Mandate and that contains quantified and legally-binding emission targets. We intend to commit to meaningful, realistic and equitable targets that will result in reductions of greenhouse gas emissions by 2010. The agreement must ensure transparency and accountability and allow Participants flexibility in the manner in which they meet their targets.

17. Action by developed countries alone will not be sufficient to meet this goal. Developing countries must also take measurable steps, recognizing that their obligations will increase as their economies grow. We agree to work in partnership with them to that effect by implementing technological development and diffusion and supporting environmental education and capacity building.

18. We stress the importance of setting up an appropriate mechanism for monitoring and ensuring compliance among Parties. We also agree to work together to enhance international efforts to further develop global systems for monitoring climate change and other environmental trends.

Forests

19. Forests continue to be destroyed and degraded at alarming rates ' in many parts of the world. To reverse this trend, we call upon all countries to make a long-term political commitment to achieve sustainable forest management practices worldwide and to 'join us in the immediate implementation of proposals put forward by the UNCSD Intergovernmental Panel on Forests. We have discussed in Denver and have agreed to support a practical Action Program that includes implementing national programs and building capacity for sustainable forest management; establishing networks of protected areas; assessing the state of each nation's forests using agreed criteria and indicators; promoting private sector management of forests; and eliminating illegal logging. We ask that our officials meet early next year to assess progress in implementing this Action Program and call for a report at our next meeting.

20. At the Special Session of the United Nations, we will work with the active involvement of environmental groups to build consensus on an international agreement with

appropriately high international standards to achieve these goals. We welcome the progress made in implementing the Brazil Pilot Program initiated in Houston, and see it as an example of practical international cooperation.

Freshwater

21. Many people throughout the world do not have access to safe water. Increased human, industrial and agricultural wastes can diminish water quality, with adverse effects for ecosystems and human health and safety, particularly for children. The Special Session of the UN General Assembly should encourage the CSD to develop a practical plan of action to address freshwater-related issues, including promotion of efficient water use, improvement of water quality and sanitation, technological development and capacity building, public awareness and institutional improvements. To achieve these objectives, we have also agreed to promote bilateral and regional cooperation on freshwater concerns, and to enhance coordination of our efforts in this area.

Oceans

22. We must strengthen our efforts to protect the world's oceans. We will work to ensure an effective and integrated effort to deal with key issues, including sustainable fishing, shipping, marine pollution from land-based and off-shore activities, and oil spill prevention and emergency response. In this connection, we will also enhance cooperation in monitoring the ecology in the Northern Pacific, as well as in forecasting earthquakes and tsunamis in this region.

Desertification

23. We welcome the entry into force of the "Convention to Combat Desertification," and urge the parties to develop concrete steps to implement the convention at the First Conference of the Parties this Fall in Rome.

Environmental Standards for Export Credit Agencies

24. Private sector financial flows from industrial nations have a significant impact on sustainable development worldwide. Governments should help promote sustainable practices by taking environmental factors into account when providing financing support for

investment in infrastructure and equipment. We attach importance to the work on this in the OECD, and will review progress at our meeting next year.

Children's Environmental Health

25. Protecting the health of our children is a shared fundamental value. Children throughout the world face significant threats to their health from an array of environmental hazards, and we recognize particular vulnerabilities of children to environmental threats. Our governments will explicitly incorporate children into environmental risk assessments and standard setting and together will work to strengthen information exchange, provide for microbiologically safe drinking water, and reduce children's exposure to lead, environmental tobacco smoke and other air pollutants.

Institutions

26. Strong international institutions are essential to coordinating global efforts to protect the environment and to achieve sustainable development.

27. The UNGA Special Session should confirm the role of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) as the strategic forum for integrating the social, environmental and economic aspects of sustainable development. The CSD should develop action plans with concrete objectives and timetables to guide its work in the four agreed priority areas: freshwater; oceans; land resources, including forests; and sustainable energy use.

28. To ensure an effective response to urgent global environmental problems, we have supported the refocused mandate for the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), the leading global environmental authority, as affirmed by the UNEP Governing Council in Nairobi this year. UNEP should promote the coherent implementation of environmental protection within the UN system and serve as an authoritative advocate for the global environment. The newly formed High-level Committee of Environment Ministers and Officials should consider the international environmental agenda and elaborate upon and advance the reforms needed to ensure UNEP's effectiveness, with a particular emphasis on greater policy, program and financial accountability. We look forward to a revitalized UNEP being able to attract the resources needed for its tasks.

29. Further efforts are necessary to ensure the long-term coherence and efficiency of the UN's work on the environment. We encourage the Secretary General to review the handling of environmental matters within the UN system and to explore possible means and structures to improve further the coordination among, and effectiveness of, the concerned institutions.

30. We reaffirm the importance of the Global Environmental Facility as the leading multilateral funding mechanism for the global environment. We will work to strengthen its finances and enhance its effectiveness. In this regard, we will each do our part to contribute to a successful replenishment of the Facility.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

31. Infectious diseases, including drug-resistant tuberculosis, malaria, and HIV/AIDS are responsible for a third of all deaths in the world. They pose significant challenges to the health, security and financial resources of the global community. In many parts of the world, infectious diseases and deaths from infectious disease have 'risen sharply in the last decade for a variety of reasons, including the emergence of drug-resistant microbes and the increased movement of people and products.

32. In the coming year, our governments will promote more effective coordination of international responses to outbreaks; promote development of a global surveillance network, building upon existing national and regional surveillance systems; and help to build public health capacity to prevent, detect and control infectious diseases globally including efforts to explore the use of regional stocks of essential vaccines, therapeutics, diagnostics and other materials. Central to this work will be strengthening and linking existing activities in and among each of our countries, with developing countries, and in other fora, especially the World Health Organization. We support the efforts of the WHO and the recent World Health Assembly resolutions regarding the quality of biological and pharmaceutical products.

33. Preventing the transmission of HIV infection and the development of AIDS is an urgent global public health imperative. While other prevention and treatment methods must be pursued, in the long term the development of safe, accessible, and effective vaccines against AIDS holds the best chance

of limiting, and eventually eliminating, the threat of this disease. We will work to provide the resources necessary to accelerate AIDS vaccine research, and together will enhance international scientific cooperation and collaboration. Cooperation among scientists and governments in the developed and developing world and international agencies will be critical. We call on other states to join us in this endeavor.

34. The Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) must help expand the scale and quality of the response to HIV/AIDS. As a group and with others, we will work to assure that it has resources adequate to fulfill its mandate.

NUCLEAR SAFETY

35. We reaffirm our commitments from the 1996 Moscow Summit on Nuclear Safety and Security to give an absolute priority to safety in the use of nuclear energy. We note that further substantial progress is still required in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and in the Newly Independent States, especially by strengthening regulatory authorities, enhancing reactor safety and improving safety culture. We consider further joint efforts to this end a major priority. In this regard, we attach the greatest importance to the full implementation of the Nuclear Safety Account agreements.

36. We note with satisfaction the entry into force by the Nuclear Safety Convention and the preparations now underway for the first review meeting to be held in April 1999. We applaud the rapid progress made in developing the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management and encourage finalization. We welcome the forthcoming adoption of the Protocol to amend the Vienna Convention on civil liability for nuclear damage and of a new Supplementary Funding Convention. These conventions will facilitate international safety cooperation and provide for increased compensation for victims in the event of a nuclear accident.

GLOBAL ENERGY ISSUES

37. We decided to convene a ministerial on energy issues in Moscow next year, and request our officials to start preparations for such a meeting. Its results will be discussed at our next Summit.

TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME

38. Our efforts to combat transnational crime will be a priority of the group for the foreseeable future. Transnational criminal groups can often adapt to global change more swiftly and efficiently than our governments. International crime not only threatens our citizens, but also undermines young democracies and nations in transition.

39. Last year, we adopted the Lyon forty recommendations to combat transnational organized crime. We have substantially implemented those recommendations, taking action within our own borders and with one another. Together, we have strengthened cooperation bilaterally, multilaterally, and with other nations and groups to bring criminals to justice through mutual legal assistance and extradition, to promote cooperation among our law enforcement agencies, to strengthen document security and improve strategies to combat alien smuggling, and to prevent illegal trafficking in firearms.

40. We must intensify our efforts to implement the Lyon recommendations. In the coming year we will focus on two areas of critical concern: First, the investigation, prosecution, and punishment of high-tech criminals, such as those tampering with computer and telecommunications technology, across national borders; Second, a system to provide all governments the technical and legal capabilities to respond to high-tech crimes, regardless of where the criminals may be located.

41. We also will develop additional methods to secure our borders. Border security is central to all efforts to fight transnational crime, drug-trafficking and terrorism. To this end, we will combat illegal firearms trafficking, by considering a new international instrument. We will seek to adopt standard systems for firearms identification and a stronger international regime for import and export licensing of firearms. We will continue our work to strengthen document security, and improve strategies to combat alien smuggling, attacking the problem at the source and transit the destination countries. Our governments will also move further ahead with efforts to strengthen international legal regimes for extradition and mutual legal assistance, to ensure that no criminal receives safe haven anywhere in the world.

ILLICIT DRUGS

42. We are determined to intensify our efforts to combat the production, trafficking and use of illicit drugs, which represent a global threat to the safety of our citizens, and the well-being of our societies and institutions. Reaffirming the common responsibility of all concerned States, we recognize that a successful strategy to combat illicit drugs requires effective action against both the supply and the demand for such drugs. We stress the importance of demand reduction. Together with strict enforcement of drug-related laws, programs aimed at treatment and rehabilitation, education and prevention are of major importance in our fight against drugs.
43. We have asked our appropriate government agencies to build on their established patterns of cooperation to address this common threat. In particular, we will study mechanisms that would assist in the development of healthy, drug-free economies in all States; support further efforts to share relevant information on money-laundering, chemical precursors, new synthetic drugs, trafficking patterns and methods, and other data; and will work together to strengthen the capabilities of law enforcement institutions to combat illicit drugs. Our governments will work together to develop the agenda for the UN General Assembly Special Session on Drugs in June 1998.

TERRORISM

44. We reaffirm our determination to combat terrorism in all forms, irrespective of motive. We oppose concessions to terrorist demands and are determined to deny hostage-takers any benefits from their acts. We welcome the growing consensus on adopting effective and legitimate means of countering terrorism.
45. Last year, our Ministers adopted twenty-five recommendations to combat terrorism. We have received a positive response worldwide, in particular in the UN General Assembly. Together we have made substantial progress on many of these recommendations, including: drafting and negotiating a UN convention on terrorist bombing; promoting improved international standards for airport security, explosives detection, and vehicle identification; promoting stronger laws and export controls on the manufacture, trade and transport of explosives; initiating a directory of counter-terrorism competencies; inviting all States to promote the use of encryption which may

allow, consistent with OECD guidelines, lawful government access to combat terrorism.

46. We have asked our Ministers to intensify diplomatic efforts to ensure that by the year 2000 all States join the international counterterrorism conventions specified in the 1996 UN resolution on measures to counter terrorism. We have instructed our officials to take additional steps: to strengthen the capability of hostage negotiation experts and counterterrorism response units; to exchange information on technologies to detect and deter the use of materials of mass destruction in terrorist attacks; to develop means to deter terrorist attacks on electronic and computer infrastructure; to strengthen maritime security; to exchange information on security practices for international special events; and to strengthen and expand international cooperation and consultation.

HUMAN CLONING

47. We agree on the need for appropriate domestic measures and close international cooperation to prohibit the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer to create a child.

SPACE STATION

48. We look forward to the signing of the Agreement to establishing an international space station. This is an excellent example of international cooperation in carrying out large and promising projects in the field of exploration and peaceful uses of outer space.

UNITED NATIONS REFORM

49. We reaffirm the crucial role of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security and in fostering global partnership and sustainable development. We support thorough-going reform, with the goal of strengthening the UN. We welcome progress that has occurred in the economic and social fields since our meetings in Halifax and Lyon. In this regard, we welcome Secretary General Kofi Annan's recent reform proposals and support their rapid implementation; we also look forward to the Secretary General's more extensive proposals next month. We remain committed to working with all UN members to realize these reforms.

50. In order for the UN to cope with the challenges of the 21st century, financial reform should proceed together with necessary reform measures in other areas. The UN system must be placed on

a firm financial footing through full and timely payment of obligations, and development of a more logical and equitable scale of assessments. Budgets throughout the UN system should be scrutinized with emphasis on prioritization and maximum operating efficiency. We look forward to the Secretary General's specific proposals for reinvesting savings from improved cost-effectiveness in high priority development programs. Robust oversight mechanisms and sound personnel policies are essential for success.

51. The urgent challenges of economic and social development require the UN to coordinate more effectively the policies and activities of its various bodies including the specialized agencies. To this end, the UN's Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), supported by the Under Secretary General for economic and social issues, should strengthen its policy and coordination role, in particular through streamlining its subsidiary bodies and improving its working relationship with international financial institutions and the WTO. We welcome the recent reforms in the governance of the funds and programs as well as in the various UN bodies, in particular at UNCTAD and in the regional commissions; these efforts should be sustained and expanded.

52. We call for a thorough and urgent review of the UN's funds and programs, as well as a system-wide review of the roles and mandates of specialized agencies and commissions. We welcome the Secretary General's recommendations for strengthened integration at the country level and better coordination at headquarters. In this context, we recommend the UN undertake performance evaluations of the coordination of its development activities in a range of representative countries. We expect the least developed countries to be the principal beneficiaries of improved efficiency in the UN's development work.

53. We reaffirm that the UN must further improve its ability to act quickly and effectively to address threats to international peace and security. We will continue to help develop the capacities of the UN in preventing and resolving conflicts. We support steps taken recently by the UN to strengthen its capacity for rapid reaction from the early warning stage to the stage of rapid deployment of new, approved, peacekeeping operations and urge continued improvements in these areas.

AFRICA: PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

54. At Lyon, we initiated a New Global Partnership for Development, noting- both that developing countries have a fundamental responsibility for promoting their own development, and that developed countries must support these efforts. We paid particular attention to the problems of Sub-Saharan African countries, many of which continue to face unusually severe challenges. This year, we aim to translate the principles of that Partnership into new concrete action to support the efforts of African countries to participate fully in the expansion of global prosperity and to spread the benefits throughout their societies. Our objective is not only to facilitate the progressive integration of African countries into the world economy, but also to foster the integration of poor populations into economic, social and political life of their countries.

55. We are encouraged by positive developments, including the adoption of democratic and economic reforms in many Sub-Saharan African countries. Since 1990, more than twenty African nations have held free and fair elections. Democratic governance and the rule of law, in Africa as elsewhere, lay the foundation for human rights, including the rights of women, and sustainable development. We commend those African countries that have set an example by undertaking democratic reforms, improving rule of law and administration of justice, avoiding unproductive expenditures (including excessive military expenditures), and strengthening public institutions and civil society. We will support African efforts to promote democracy and good governance, improve the integrity of public institutions, enhance the transparency of government spending, in particular of procurement, and develop national anti-bribery regulations.

56. Increased prosperity ultimately depends upon creating an environment for domestic capital formation, private sector-led growth and successful integration into global markets. We are encouraged by the increasing number of Sub-Saharan countries that have made progress toward financial sustainability through fiscal and financial practices and have adopted growth and market oriented economic policies, including trade liberalization and investment climate improvement. These initiatives have produced a welcome acceleration of growth since 1994. We expect the international financial institutions to play an important role in supporting reform in Sub-Saharan African countries. Their support should help to promote productive foreign direct investment

and domestic capital formation. We look forward to the IFIs reporting on their efforts by the time of the Hong Kong World Bank/IMF meetings.

57. Access to our markets is a crucial tool for fostering economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa.

We each will continue to improve, through various means, access to our markets for African exports. We support the further integration of the least developed countries into the world trading system. In this regard, African countries will be major beneficiaries of efforts in the WTO on a plan of action to promote capacity building and to provide predictable and favorable market access conditions for least developed countries. We are committed to the effective implementation of this plan and intend to participate actively in the high-level WTO/UNCTAD/International Trade Center meeting later this year. Furthermore, trade liberalization by African countries will promote more efficient utilization of resources. We also welcome African initiatives for regional trade liberalization and economic cooperation.

58. We will consider ways to enhance opportunities for the Sub-Saharan African countries that need them most and are undertaking effective reform measures. We will review our own bilateral aid and trade promotion programs to ensure that they support climates conducive to economic growth and private investment, including by strengthening capacity.

59. Substantial flows of official development assistance will continue to play an essential role in building the capacity of Sub-Saharan African countries to achieve their sustainable development objectives. We are committed to a results-oriented approach to development policy, with the particular goal of combating extreme poverty. But development assistance alone cannot overcome inappropriate policies. We will work with African countries to ensure adequate and well-targeted assistance for those countries which have the greatest need and carry out the necessary broad-based reforms. This assistance will include support for democratic governance, respect for human rights, sound public administration, efficient legal and judicial systems, infrastructure development, rural development, food security, environmental protection and human resource development, including health and education of their people. In this regard, we will work to strengthen cooperation among concerned institutes to facilitate and coordinate capacity building

efforts.

60. To maximize the effectiveness of our efforts, we will deepen the dialogue with African partners, work for greater local ownership of development strategies and encourage the participation of non-governmental actors. We will also strengthen donor coordination, including with emerging donors. We welcome and fully support the emerging trend of intraregional and inter-regional cooperation to further African development.

61. The United Nations plays a major role in development in Africa, and African countries will be major beneficiaries of reform of the UN economic and social development activities. We encourage the UN's development funds and programs and specialized agencies, to emphasize work in the field in Africa and to fully integrate and coordinate their efforts, both at the headquarters and at the country level. We are encouraged by the Economic Commission on Africa's efforts to energize and focus its activities. The UN Development Program's decision to allocate a portion of its resources based on program quality is a useful approach to assuring effectiveness, and we urge that it be adopted more broadly in the UN's work.

62. A number of African countries are making impressive efforts to harness the information revolution in support of democracy and sustainable development. We welcome the Africa Information Society Initiative. We support their efforts to establish information networks to link African countries with each other and to the rest of the world. In this regard, we welcome the Toronto Global Knowledge '97 Conference.

63. We applaud African leadership in developing effective local capacities in conflict prevention, peacekeeping and post-conflict reconciliation and recovery. We will support African peacebuilding initiatives at the regional, sub-regional and national levels, in particular by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), taking into account the recent OECD Guidelines on Conflict, Peace, and Development Cooperation, and we will help to forge active partnerships with the United Nations and other donors. We encourage the UN Secretary General, as part of his reform efforts, to identify ways the international community can further strengthen Africa's initiatives. We also call for the expanded utilization of the existing UN Trust Fund for African peacekeeping and conflict prevention,

as well as other relevant UN funds; and broader and substantial donor commitments to the OAU and to subregional bodies with specialized mechanisms for conflict mediation, as well as to the UN/OAU Special Envoy to the Great Lakes.

64. We express our support for long-term efforts to promote rapidly deployable African peacekeeping capacities. We welcome closer coordination among African troop-contributing countries, regional and subregional organizations, donors, and the UN in the development of training, joint exercises, common peacekeeping doctrine, and other efforts to ensure interoperability. We also welcome recent progress towards the establishment of an African Peacekeeping Support Group at the UN, and we urge interested countries to actively explore mechanisms for coordination of practical activities.

65. We express our grave concern at the recent attacks against refugees as well as against personnel of refugee and humanitarian organizations. We emphasize that host States must prevent such acts and prosecute the perpetrators.

66. We have requested that our officials report to us prior to next year's Summit about the efforts they have undertaken together to implement all aspects of this partnership.

POLITICAL ISSUES

67. Together, we are pursuing a strategy of global integration to create a more secure and stable international community. Already, we have used our political cooperation to broaden and deepen the community of open markets and open societies, and in the next year we will work together to build on these efforts. Our Partnership for Development is designed explicitly to support the economic and political development of nations which run the risk of being marginalized from the process of integration. We will focus our energies on strengthening adherence to the norms and principles of international cooperation, and will work together to take effective measures against those who threaten those objectives. We recognize our common interest and responsibility in helping bring an end to conflicts that threaten to disturb international peace and to undermine our deepened cooperation.

DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

68. Recent years have seen an unprecedented growth of democracy worldwide. Yet young democratic states can be fragile and short-lived. We have a responsibility and opportunity to further strengthen democratic values and fundamental freedoms where they have taken hold and extend their reach where they have not.

69. Human rights are at the heart of our concerns. Ensuring accountability for violations of human rights and international humanitarian law is essential to promote conflict resolution and peace. The new UN High Commissioner for Human Rights will have a crucial role to play. We will continue to give full support to the International Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, and work to ensure that the international community and States concerned bring to justice through due process persons responsible for violations of human rights and international humanitarian law.

70. Recognizing that strengthening democracy is essential to strengthening peace and human rights, and looking to the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1998, we will work together in the coming year to build on our governments' most effective democratic development, peacebuilding and human rights programs. Our efforts will focus on promoting good governance and the rule of law, strengthening civil society, expanding women's political participation, and boosting business and labor support for democracy, particularly in young democracies and societies in conflict. The protection of the most underrepresented or vulnerable is critical to broaden participation in the democratic process and prevent societal conflict. We will work to ensure adoption and ratification of international instruments designed to provide protection to these groups, in particular the speedy adoption of an International Labor Organization Convention on the eradication of intolerable forms of child labor. We will work through multilateral and regional organizations, particularly with the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD as well as in partnership with nongovernmental organizations and young democracies. We also will consider common efforts to promote democracy where it is not now established.

71. We have asked our Ministers to pursue these efforts and to make recommendations for consideration at our next Summit.

72. Democracy, economic growth and development cannot reach their full potential without good governance, in particular the accountability of political leaders and public servants, especially for corruption. We will actively work to eliminate corruption in aid-funded procurement. We will take prompt steps to criminalize, in an effective and coordinated manner, bribery of foreign public officials, and to implement previous undertakings on the tax-deductibility of such bribes. We call upon all other countries to do the same.

NON-PROLIFERATION, ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

73. Since the Moscow Summit on Nuclear Safety and Security, we have taken important steps to implement the agreed "Programme for Preventing and Combating Illicit Trafficking in Nuclear Materials." We will expand participation in this program to include countries in Central and Eastern Europe, and in Central Asia and the Caucasus.

74. Further regarding the safe and effective management of fissile material, with respect to such materials no longer required for defense purposes, we will continue our cooperation through concrete initiatives, in particular the French-German-Russian project to build a pilot plant in Russia to produce MOX fuel from weapons plutonium, which is open to additional states, and the related U.S.-Russian cooperation on the conversion of weapons plutonium.

75. We have worked together to advance our common non-proliferation, arms control, and disarmament goals. The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is an historic milestone, and we call upon all States to sign and ratify it rapidly to ensure its early entry into force. We welcome the entry into force of the Chemical Weapons Convention. We advocate its full, effective and universal implementation, and look forward to the early ratification of the Convention by the States that have not yet done so. Recognizing that enhancing confidence in compliance would reinforce the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, we reaffirm our determination to complete as soon as possible through negotiation a legally-binding and effective verification mechanism.

76. We reaffirm our unwavering commitment to full implementation of the objectives set forth in the Non-Proliferation Treaty. To that end, we welcome the IAEA's recent adoption of a program on strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the

safeguards system. We urge all States to conclude additional protocols with the IAEA at the earliest possible date. We reaffirm our commitment to the immediate commencement and early conclusion of a convention banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

77. We welcome the progress on strategic arms control made at Helsinki in March, and look forward to the early entry-into-force of the START II agreement and the initiation of START III negotiations. We reaffirm the key role of the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty in strengthening European security, and welcome the decision to conclude its adaptation as expeditiously as possible. We welcome the recent agreement among Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and China on reduction of military forces along their borders and consider it an important contribution to the region's security.

78. We endorse unequivocally efforts by the UN Special Commission and the IAEA to eliminate weapons of mass destruction capabilities in Iraq and to monitor compliance. We reaffirm the importance of implementing the U.S.-DPRK Agreed Framework and full compliance by North Korea with its non-proliferation obligations. We therefore place great value on the continuing role of the IAEA in monitoring the freeze on North Korea's nuclear program, implementing safeguards, and helping preserve all information relating to the DPRK's past activity. We welcome the conclusion of negotiations for the EU to participate in the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) and call for further international support for KEDO, including the provision of funds. We stress the importance of Four Party talks and the necessity of North-South dialogue. We call on North Korea to halt its development, deployment and export of ballistic missiles.

79. We welcome the emerging high-level dialogue between India and Pakistan. We encourage both countries to bring their activities into conformity with international non-proliferation norms. Consistent with our support for the CTBT's early entry into force, we encourage both countries to adhere to that treaty.

80. We recognize that global security and stability are strengthened by promoting international responsibility in the transfer of arms and sensitive technologies, and to

that end reaffirm our support for the Wassenaar Arrangement. We welcome the steady achievements under the UN Register of Conventional Arms in promoting transparency in armaments. We encourage the work of the UN Panel of Governmental Experts on Small Arms to identify the ways and means to prevent and reduce the excessive and destabilizing transfer of small arms and light weapons and we will continue to work together to curb illegal trafficking in firearms.

EXPORT CONTROL REGIMES

81. We underline our support for the arrangements that make up the international export control regimes. The Zangger Committee and the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Missile Technology Control Regime, and, for those who are members, the Australia Group export control regime, all contribute critically to the global application and enforcement of international export control norms.

ANTI-PERSONNEL LANDMINES

82. Last year we committed ourselves to spare no effort in securing a global ban on antipersonnel landmines. To this end, we note the useful and complementary efforts in a variety of fora, including at the Conference on Disarmament and in formal negotiations to take place in Oslo in September through the Ottawa Process which has set the goal of achieving such a ban before the end of the year. We welcome the restrictions on anti-personnel landmines unilaterally declared by States, including by the members of the EU. We reaffirm the UN General Assembly resolution, approved overwhelmingly, calling for concluding an effective, legally-binding international agreement to ban anti-personnel landmines as soon as possible. All States should adhere to the strengthened Protocol on Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices. We encourage the international community to develop technological solutions to mine detection and clearance, and to strengthen its support for humanitarian demining and assistance to mine victims.

POLITICAL SITUATIONS

Hong Kong

83. We recognize the historic nature of China's imminent resumption of sovereignty over Hong Kong. Considering our durable interests in this financial and economic center, we welcome and

place weight on China's commitments, contained in the 1984 UK-PRC Joint Declaration and in the 1990 PRC Basic Law. These include ensuring Hong Kong's continued stability and prosperity and preserving its way of life, its high degree of autonomy -- including an independent monetary and economic system -- its fundamental freedoms and the rule of law. These will provide the essential underpinnings for Hong Kong's future economic success. We look forward to democratic elections in Hong Kong for a new legislature as soon as possible. We take serious note of China's assurances in the Joint Declaration and Basic Law that the provisions of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights will continue to apply in Hong Kong.

Middle East

84. The Peace Process faces a crisis, and we are determined to reinject momentum into it. Restoring the sense of security and confidence among Israelis and Palestinians is essential.

We shall do our utmost to reinvigorate implementation of the Oslo Accords and to uphold the principles of Madrid, including the exchange of land for peace. All the problems need to be addressed peacefully through serious and credible negotiations. Both sides must refrain from actions that impede the peace process by preempting permanent status negotiations. We believe strongly in the importance of working with Israel, Syria and Lebanon to resume direct talks in order to achieve a comprehensive settlement in the region. We welcome the important role the Monitoring Group has played in strengthening the Understanding of April 26, 1996 and in reducing risks to civilians in southern Lebanon and in Israel. We affirm the importance of the activities within the multilateral framework of the peace process.

85. Economic growth and prosperity are critical to peace. We urge regional parties to pursue economic cooperation among themselves and integration into the global economy. We welcome all efforts to promote the region's development of viable and sustainable economies, including assistance to the Palestinians, and urge donors to fulfill pledges made.

86. We have noted with interest the results of the recent elections in Iran and renew our call upon the Government of Iran to play a constructive role in regional and world

affairs. In this regard, while noting the role Iran played in inter-Tajik talks in conjunction with the United Nations and other regional parties, we call upon the Government of Iran to desist from material and political support for extremist groups that are seeking to destroy the Middle East peace process and to destabilize the region. We further call upon the Iranian Government to respect the human rights of all Iranian citizens and to renounce the use of terrorism, including against Iranian citizens living abroad, and, in that connection, to desist from endorsing the continued threat to the life of Mr. Salman Rushdie and other people associated with his work. We call on all States to avoid cooperation with Iran that might contribute to efforts to acquire nuclear weapons capabilities, or to enhance chemical, biological, or missile capabilities in violation of international conventions or arrangements.

87. We confirm our determination to obtain full compliance with all UN Security Council resolutions related to Iraq and Libya. Only full compliance with these resolutions could result in the lifting of sanctions. We are pleased to note that the distribution of food and medicine under UNSCR 986 is providing some humanitarian relief to the Iraqi people.

Cyprus

88. The Cyprus dispute has remained unresolved for far too long. We fully support the mission of good offices of the United Nations Secretary General on Cyprus aimed at engaging the two Cypriot communities in negotiations to achieve a comprehensive settlement in accordance with relevant UN Resolutions and high-level agreements. We strongly endorse the Secretary General's recent invitation to the leaders of both communities and call on them to approach negotiations constructively and in good faith. We call upon the governments of Turkey and Greece to do everything possible to contribute to a solution of the Cyprus problem and to work towards solving their bilateral disputes with regard to the Aegean through early meetings of "Wise Men."

Albania

89. Noting the situation in Albania and its implications for regional stability, we express our appreciation to those organizations and institutions, acting within the coordinating framework of the OSCE under the strong leadership of Franz Vranitzky -- especially the EU as well as the WEU,

UNHCR and Red Cross -- that are working with the Government of National Reconciliation to restore normalcy in the country. We applaud the deployment of the Multinational Protection Force under Italian leadership and the authority of the UN Security Council. We underscore the need for the Albanian parties to work together to ensure that the elections reinforce democracy and thereafter work to reestablish order and public safety, pursue economic reform, and create a sound financial system.

NEXT SUMMIT

90. We have accepted the invitation of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom to meet in Birmingham on 15-17 May next year.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: William J. Antholis (CN=William J. Antholis/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:26-JUN-1997 16:16:37.00

SUBJECT:

TO: DAVID (Pager) #LEAVY (DAVID (Pager) #LEAVY [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

need strategically planned cloning fact sheet ASAP, rm 223.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-JUL-1997 13:19:10.00

SUBJECT: Re: feedback on cloning leg.

TO: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Thanks for the update, Rachel. Hope you are doing well. I'm swallowed up in tobacco but very much want to stay abreast of cloning.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Thomas L. Freedman (CN=Thomas L. Freedman/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-JUL-1997 20:05:48.00

SUBJECT: accomplishments

TO: Paul J. Weinstein Jr. (CN=Paul J. Weinstein Jr./OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

have we ever had science and technology advancement as a separate insert?

(Mars, NIH, internet expansion and freedoms, cloning)...

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-JUL-1997 16:34:07.00

SUBJECT: Re: House cloning hearings

TO: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I agree, unless NIH thinks it would be rude to decline to comment. Harold knows Ehlers, so I'd defer to Varmus on this. If he wants to say something, WH has to review it.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-JUL-1997 16:06:01.00

SUBJECT: House cloning hearings

TO: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I think our position is fairly clear right now, despite a glitch in our prohibition ("or in any other way"). I don't see what we have to gain by making a statement. Let the other guys put some pressure on Ehlers and Sensenbrenner and see if that causes any changes in their language that might make it come closer to our bill. What would we say that is new? Is there anything to be gained by going on record now, especially when we haven't been asked formally?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-JUL-1997 16:43:52.00

SUBJECT: Re: Cloning Bill

TO: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

prohibits any project of research that includes the use of human somatic cell nuclear transfer technology to produce and embryo.

Ehlers said that he was just using language that had already passed Congress and been signed into law by the President (!)

It goes to Commerce. No guarantees on what happens there. BIO would really like our help but they are really doing just swell on their own. ASRM has joined forces with them. Rivers said that she had heard from some members of NBAC. I have only guesses on who that might be.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-JUL-1997 16:13:35.00

SUBJECT: Cloning Bill

TO: Lucia A. Wyman (CN=Lucia A. Wyman/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Clifford J. Gabriel (CN=Clifford J. Gabriel/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Jeffrey M. Smith (CN=Jeffrey M. Smith/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Ehlers' bill, as amended, was passed by the Science committee with the addition of one of Lynn Rivers' amendments, a savings clause that protects some biomedical research. Her other amendments that would have narrowed the subject matter were defeated, largely because the Democrats went off to the WH at 2. Connie Morella and Roscoe Bartlett offered their concerns about the bill and might have carried Rivers' language but it was not to be despite the masterful efforts of Ben Wu and minority staff.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-JUL-1997 16:15:18.00

SUBJECT: Re: Cloning Bill

TO: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Thanks. What is the precise language/scope of Ehler's prohibition? Is there a sunset (I assume not)?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 4-AUG-1997 15:15:07.00

SUBJECT: ehlers

TO: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

House Science Committee Mark-up of Cloning Bill

On July 29, the House Science Committee reported out the Human Cloning Research Prohibition Act of 1997 (H.R. 922) sponsored by Rep. Ehlers (R-MI). Maryland GOP Reps. Morella and Bartlett spoke against the bill citing its breadth and vagueness as possible impediments to important biomedical research. Rep. Lynn Rivers (D-MI) offered amendments that would have tightened the language and brought it closer to the Administration's bill. Only one of these amendments was adopted, largely because the majority of Democrats left the hearing to attend a celebration of the budget deal at the WH. The Ehlers bill states that Federal funds may not be used to conduct or support any research that includes the use of human somatic cell nuclear transfer technology to produce an embryo, thus shifting the focus of debate from cloning to produce a human being to embryo research. The bill has no sunset clause but would require NSF to contract with the National Research Council to conduct a study of the impact of the Act on research, five years after enactment. The bill goes to the Commerce Committee for consideration after the break.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Victoria A. Wachino (CN=Victoria A. Wachino/OU=OMB/O=EOP [OMB])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-AUG-1997 18:03:16.00

SUBJECT: Embryo Research Provision--Guidance Needed by 7/7/97

TO: Jennifer L. Klein (CN=Jennifer L. Klein/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Barry T. Clendenin (CN=Barry T. Clendenin/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Richard J. Turman (CN=Richard J. Turman/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Joshua Gotbaum (CN=Joshua Gotbaum/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

OMB has received for review a written draft NIH response to a question for the record that Senator Specter asked about embryo research during a recent NIH appropriations hearing. Josh Gotbaum suggested that I contact you for feedback on NIH's response.

Senator Specter's question, which follows a series of questions about the Administration's position on cloning, is:

"Does the Administration support extending the ban on federal funding for human embryo research in the FY98 Labor, HHS and Education appropriations bill?"

NIH's draft response is:

"No. The administration believes that the ban on Federal funding of human embryo research should be lifted. The President's Budget for FY 1998, in reference to Public Law 104-208, Section 512, the embryo research funding ban, states that "The Administration proposes to delete this provision and does not support addressing this issue in legislation."

NIH's observation about the statement in the FY98 budget is correct. However, this statement was made before cloning became an issue. The ban on Federal funding for embryo research appears to be a de facto ban on cloning human embryos. As you know, the President's Cloning Prohibition Act would prohibit Federal funding for attempts to create a human being through somatic cell nuclear transfer.

Please let me know whether you think NIH's response is acceptable or suggest an alternative response by cob, Thursday August 7th.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Daniel D. Heath (CN=Daniel D. Heath/OU=OMB/O=EOP [OMB])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 2-OCT-1997 19:44:32.00

SUBJECT: Mad Cow and Clones (whenever will I be able to use that title again!)
This is thin, I realize, but haven't been able to get calls back.

TO: Dorothy Robyn (CN=Dorothy Robyn/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Melissa Green (CN=Melissa Green/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
Mad Cow Disease

There are no known incidents of bovine spongiform encephalitis (BSE) in the US, despite the most aggressive surveillance of any country (except now in the UK) in the world. The FDA proposed in January 1997 stricter regulations, including a mandatory ban on ruminant to ruminant feed. Federal government monitoring and examination measures in place since 1990 ensure that the US is as free of BSE as is scientifically accurate to claim.

Possible objections by the European Union to the use of BSE drugs conform to a pattern of trade impediments by the EU. Typically the EU masks a social or economic objection to a US product in with a psuedo-science attack on the US approval process and the FDA, despite our system being equivalent or better than the EU's.

Cloning

The successful cloning of Dolly the sheep in Scotland in February 1997 provoked the Administration to propose the "Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997". It implemented the National Bioethics Advisory Commission's recommendation to prohibit any attempt to create a human being using somatic cell nuclear transfer technology. The President had asked the Commission to review the profound ethical issues raised by cloning. He also prohibited the use of Federal funds for human cloning, and called for scientists to adhere to a voluntary moratorium. Human cloning aside, the Administration accepts that animal cloning could yield enormous benefits, to produce new agricultural crops, new medical treatments and cures, and new access to the genetic code.

**Clinton Presidential Records
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This marker identifies a responsive email, already made available within another collection.

Collection: Elena Kagan systematic processing project.

Bucket: OPD

Creation Date: 1997-12-04

Subject: Genetic Screening.

Creator: Sylvia M. Mathews
